Britains Triumphs,

OR, A BRIEF

HISTORY

OF THE

WARRES

AND OTHER

STATE-AFFAIRS

OF

Great Britain.

From the Death of the late KING, to the third year of the Government of the LORD PROTECTOR.

Vide quam repentè tempus res mutat humanas,
Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis.

LONDON
Printed for *Edward Farnham*, and are to be sold at his Shop in Popes-head-Alley, neer *Cornhill*. 1656.

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that have hapned in this little corner of the Earth for theſe five years laſt paſt; which although peradventure they may be imbaſed by the courſe and mean allay of this impoliſht dreſſe; yet in this as in all other Hiſtories, you may find ſome things which may aut prodeſſe, aut delectare, *either profit or delight thee: One wiſely and truely calls Hiſtory* the faithfull preſerver of things paſt, and the certain

tain Prophet of things to come. *First here is related the Fall of one of the mightiest Monarchs in* Europe, *and in him of Monarchy it self, with the severall designs and transactions that were set on foot for the instating of his Sonne in the Throne, and the fruitlesse events thereof. The* Conquest *of* Scotland. *The Reducing of* Ireland. *The Revolt of the* Carybe Islands, *and the reducing thereof;*

and of the Iſlands of Scilly, Jerſey, *and* Man. *The Breach between* England *and the* United Provinces, *and all the memorable Sea-fights that enſued thereupon. The Diſſolution of the (commonly called) everlaſting Parliament. The Calling another Aſſembly or Parliament, with the manner and cauſe of the diſſolution thereof. The Lord Generall made Lord Protector of the Common-*

wealth

wealth of England, *&c. the Solemnities uſed therein, his Reception and Entertainment in the City of* London; *Other things of leſſe moment are interwoven and promiſcuouſly mingled up and down the Book, as the nature thereof requireth: And further finding thy kind acceptance of the firſt Impreſſion, it hath enboldened me to bring down the Story of all the Warres and other memorable things of* Britain,

to

to the third year of the Protector; all which as to matter and form, I leave to thy Impartiall judgement there to be arraigned, and condemned according to the nature of the offence; and withall I requeſt thee, that with patience, thou wilt paſſe by ſuch faults as have eſcaped the Preſſe, whether verball, ſyllabicall, or literall; and ſo farewell.

A

A COMPENDIOUS

NARRATIVE

of the most Important Affairs of *Great Britain*, from the death of the late KING to the third year of the Government of his Highness the *Lord Protector*.

AS to the external Causes of the many evils and miseries wherewith this Nation hath been afflicted for these few years past, much might be said, but the chief I have reduc'd to the following Heads.

The first and generall Cause was 1.
the Sins of the People, who (taking a surfet of ease, plenty and pleasure) and growing wanton thereby, gazed after novelty (that magneticall at-

traction of the Plebeian rout) and as discontented with their present condition, sought felicity in things they wanted, and were still unsatisfied even in the accomplishment thereof: whence is occasioned the hatred of tranquillity, the desire of motion, the loathing of present things, and seeking after future.

Malv. Rom.

2. Another principal Cause, was the lamentable corruptions of the Court, not inferior in vice to the most infamous Court in *Europe*, not excelling in any thing that might be called vertuous, but inur'd themselves to a soft and luxurious life, abounding in all manner of voluptuous and effeminate pleasures, rejecting the more noble dictates of nature and grace, not atchieving any one enterprize, that might render them either feared abroad, or loved at home: but still wanting fuell for the fire of their prodigality, daily invented some new and indirect courses and wayes to torment the people; whose jealousies and fears encreasing with their grievances, brought forth a most bloudy and intestine warre, which ended not but

but in the ſubverſion of Church and State, as then eſtabliſhed, *viz.* Epiſcopacy and Monarchy, the head of both being cut off and the bodies diſcomfited. And though the King was judged to be the Patron of thoſe many innovations and miſcarriages that befell the Church and Commonwealth, yet I am fully perſwaded they proceeded not from the depravedneſs of his will, but the flexibility of his nature, overwhelm'd by his pernicious Councell, by which he ſeem'd of a leſſer magnitude then otherwiſe he would have done; yet was he not the worſt although the moſt unfortunate of Princes: and in him ended Monarchy, but not the miſeries of theſe Nations: for after ſome years civil (and yet unnaturall) warre betwixt King and Parliament, they at length terminated in the vanquiſhing of his Armies, the ſurprizall, captivity and death of his perſon, upon a ſcaffold before his Palace of White-Hall, *Jan.* 30th. 1648.

The third and laſt Cauſe which I ſhall mention (though not the leaſt,) was the Pride, Avarice, Ambition and

ſlothfulneſſe of the Clergy, who not only ſtarv'd their flocks by withholding the ſpirituall food of their ſouls, but alſo tormented their bodies, by exhauſting and ſucking their bodily ſubſtance, inſomuch that the Nation groaned under the burden of their abominable corruptions, who ſhould have been the examples and leading-cards of piety and ſanctity: yet did the popular fury contribute more to the confuſion of their Hierarchy, then all their Crime put together; nor were they cry'd down with more heat, then afterwards cry'd up, verifying that of the Poet,

Meri Epigr.

Quid populi tibi voce places? ſæpe optima cæcus
Dat vitio, & temerè deteriora probat.

Having now hinted out unto you the Cauſes of our Warres and the diſtractions that followed (the beginning, progreſſe and concluſion thereof, to the beheading of the King, being accurately and briefly deſcribed by another hand) I ſhall proceed to that which remains.

May's Brev.

No

No ſooner was this mighty Prince bereaved of his life and dignity in ſuch ſort as is before related, bnt Monarchy (the darling of the multitude) was voted chargeable, unneceſſary and uſeleſſe, and the Government was reſolved into that of a Commonwealth.

Yet this mutation hapned not for want of ſuch as by a lineall deſcent, and according to the uſage of this Nation, might pretend a Title to the Crown: for there was a plentifull Iſſue of the late King (both Male and Female) then ſurviving, but from ſome other politicall reaſons beſt known to the then ſwaying Powers, the which added and miniſtred hopes equal to the diſcontents of the people.

Now *Charles* (though eldeſt Son of the late King) inherited little ſave the misfortunes of his Father, and what elſe he could chaulk out with his Sword; yet his greateſt hopes and expectations were from *Ireland*, where the ſeverall factions united, proclaimed him King, and bent their whole ſtrength againſt the Intereſt of the Commonwealth of *England*; and

in ſhort ſpace became ſo formidable, and prevail'd ſo much, that they poſſeſt all the ſtrong holds of that Country (*Dublin* and *Londonderry* excepted) both which were ſtraitly beſieged, the former by an Army of 22000. men under the Marq. of *Ormond*, the latter by a party of the *Iriſh* Rebels: he had likewiſe adjoyning to the territories of *England*, the Iſlands of *Scilly*, *Jerſey*, and *Man*, which yet advantaged him no more then by nouriſhing a few ſmall Picaroons to infeſt the narrow ſeas.

But his affairs in *Ireland* were no ſooner at this height, but they begun as ſuddenly to decline; for there being about 3000 Horſe and Foot ſafely landed at *Dublin*(as the forlorn of a greater body) they were join'd with what other Forces they could then make, all which made not above 9000 at the utmoſt, and commanded by the valiant and never to be forgotten Coll. *Mich. Jones*, ſallied forth, and not only raiſed the ſiege, but routed the whole Army of the Marqu. of *Ormond*, himſelf hardly eſcaping: about 2000 were ſlain in the place, and in the pur-

purſuit, ſome thouſands were taken Priſoners, as likewiſe all their Ordinance, Ammunition, Carriages, Proviſion, with great ſtore of rich Booty. To adde to their declining eſtate, and help forward the deſtruction of theſe grand confederates, who were thus defeated in the midſt of their mighty Attempts and huge imaginations, *Oliver Cromwell* Lord Deputy of *Ireland* landed at *Dublin* with a powerful Army (about the midſt of *Aug.* 1649.) well accommodated for the accompliſhment of that enterpriſe ſo happily began. And firſt he laid ſiege to *Drogheda*, and in ſmall time (though with ſome difficuly and loſſe) took it by ſtorme; and that he might chaſtiſe their obſtinacy, and ſtrike terror into other Garriſons, put to the ſword all that were found in Armes, which were about 3000. Preſently after which there fell into his hands many other Garriſons, ſome by force, others by ſurrender, *viz. Trim*, *Dundalk*, the *Nury*, *Wexford*, *Roſſe*, *Bandonbridge*, *Kinſale*, *Paſſagefort*, with many more too tedious to relate. In other parts of *Ireland*, ſeveral Garriſons

Generall *Cromwell* landed in *Ireland*. *Aug.* 1649.

of the Enemy were taken, and many conſiderable Parties were routed by others of the Parliaments Chieftains, *viz.* the Lord *Broghill*, Sr. *Charles Coot*, Coll. *Venables*, Coll. *Jones*, and others; and though this people have been ſtill on the loſing hand, yet have they held out in Boggs and faſtneſſes even to this day; whereby we ſee, that the vanquiſhing this Nation, was not ſo feaſible as in the dayes of *Henry* the ſecond, who made it but a winters work to reduce and ſubject the people thereof: a thing ſcarce credible (ſayes our Author) that a Country ſo populous, a Nation of that diſpoſition, ſhould not liſt up a hand to defend it ſelf! But it ſeems (ſaith he) they were wholly unacquainted with ſuch ſtrange kind of fights, or ſuch weapons; inſomuch that the terror thereof laid them proſtrate to the overrunner; but though the winning of that Nation was accompliſht with ſo much eaſe, yet in the keeping thereof, was more difficulty and coſt. In ſhort, The Affairs of the Catholick and other their confederate party mouldered and declined more and more,

Pan. Chro.

more, to the great grief and diſheartning of the Royall Party.

Much about this time hapned a generall defection of the Engliſh Plantations from their obedience to the Parliament, *viz. Virginia* and the *Carybe* Iſlands: where, in the ardency of Popular fury, Liturgy, and Monarchy were cry'd up, and the Nonconformiſts were ſome ſtigmatized, ſome fined, and ſome baniſhed; which courſes procured them no ſmall trouble and loſſe, in the decay of their Trade, and loſs of their ſhips, all Nations being prohibited from trading or traffiquing with them upon pain of forfeiture: All which were in a few months reduced by a Fleet of ſhips from *England* under Sr. *George Ayſcue*, not being able to ſubſiſt for any conſiderable ſpace of time without Trade. *Virginia* and the *Carybe* Iſlands revolt. Are reduced.

The Engliſh coaſts were likewiſe miſerably infeſted with Pirates from *Scilly*, *Jerſey*, *Ireland*, and *France*; but the very Prince of Pirates and Plunderers, was one commonly known by the name of Prince *Rupert*, who with the remnant of that Fleet, that (not long before) had revolted from the Common-

Commonwealth of *England*, being about nine tall and warlike Shipps, committed many ſpoyls and depredations, not only upon the Engliſh coaſts, but in other places likewiſe, whereby the Merchants inccurred no ſmall loſſe.

Now for the encouraging of Trade and reducing of Pirates, a ſtout and luſty Fleet of Ships, well rigg'd and man'd were ſet forth, which (with Gods bleſſing) ſcour'd the channel and blockt up Prince *Rupert* in the Harbour of *Kingſale*, which with the Town being taken by the Lord Gen. *Cromwell*, they were forced thence to make all the ſaile they could away, (leaving about three Ships behind) & at length arrived at *Lizbon*, the Imperial City of the King of *Portugall*, and craved his protection, which was not denyed them, the which cauſed much trouble, loſſe and detriment to that King; and was the only cauſe of that unhappy difference that fell out between him and this Commonwealth, as hereafter will appear.

Other deſigns were ſet on foot by the Royal party, for the obtaining their ends. The

The firſt was tht Commiſſionating of *James Graham* Earle of *Montroſe*, for the raiſing what Forces he could in *Holland* and other parts to invade *Scotland*.

The ſecond was the procuring a Treaty between the *Scots* and their King, whereby they might by force or fraud work him into an abſolute Soveraignty over that Nation, making good that known diſtich,

If the Lyons skin will not prevaile,
They'l piece it with the Foxes taile.

To give more life to theſe undertakings, Ambaſſadors were diſpatcht to *Spain*, *Italy*, *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Ruſſia*, *Turky*, *&c.* in the name of *Charles* the Second, King of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, which Title (with much confidence) he aſſumed to himſelf, yet obtained neither Men nor Monies worth noting from any of them, but excuſes, pleas, and complements in abundance; for alas they had rather he ſhould not be at all, than be too great: they that have equall dignity of birth, had ra-

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rather have no equall than any ſuperior.

Montroſe enters *Scotland,*

Montroſe (according to his Maſters Inſtructions, having got together ſome inconſiderable ſupplies of men and monies) at length lands in the North of *Scotland*, where he had not long been, ere he was aſſailed and routed by a party from the Kirk, and his Perſon brought priſoner in moſt diſgraceſull manner to the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, where to fill up the meaſure of their malice, they hanged him ten yards from the ground, an act ſo barbarous and inhumane, as admits of no compariſon: thus lived and thus dy'd the Mirrour of Manhood and Map of miſery, who for many years together had been a thorn in the ſide of the Kirk; witneſſe the ſeverall defeats he gave them, and who from ſmall beginnings accompliſht vaſt enterprizes, whoſe hard fate it was at laſt to fall into their bloudy hands, *Sic tranſit gloria mundi.* One would have thought this one act of theirs had been of force enough to prevent all future overtures between the *Scots* and their declared King: yet as if he had throughly learnt

Is routed, taken priſoner and executed.

learnt that leſſon, *Qui neſcit diſſimulare neſcit regnare*, he took little notice thereof.

Next *Montroſe* was executed Sir *John Urrey*, Coll. *Spotſwood*, and others that were the chief actors in that undertaking, by which means they were rid of a dangerous enemy.

On all this the Engliſh (like cautelous ſtatiſts) had a watchfull eye, and on every of thoſe actings, whether open or ſecret, that might have any reflection upon them or their affairs: and to the end they might the better found the contrivances of their adverſaries, they endeavour to ſtrengthen themſelves by forrein Alliance; and accordingly they ſent Dr. *Doriſlaus*, a wiſe and knowing man, as publicke Agent, into the united Provinces, whereby to keep a right underſtanding and fair correſpondency between the two Republicks: where he had not long been ere he was ſlain by ſix aſſaſſinates that broke into his lodgings at the *Hague* in a diſguiſed habit, by which means they eſcaped unpuniſhed, notwithſtanding the many endeavours (at leaſt pretendedly uſed) for

Dr. *Doriſlaus* murther at the *Hague*.

for their apprehenſion. The authors of this Tragedy were afterwards known to be Engliſh Cavaliers, diſcontented at their declining ſtate, and loſſe of their old Maſter: one whereof was Coll. *Spotſwood* afore mentioned, who at his death confeſt he was an actor therein. Thus ſtood the Engliſh affairs in reference to their enemies abroad, while they were in ſomewhat worſe plight at home: for amidſt the ſeverall factions that ſprung up during theſe late warres, none was more deſperate then that commonly known by the name of Levellers, who at once ſo wrought with the Souldiery, that a conſiderable party of Horſe withdrew themſelves from the Army, and gathered together ſuch others of their party as they could conveniently, thinking thereby to force their Lords and Maſters to ſuch things as their immature and unbridled apprehenſions had dictated to them: But by the care and induſtry of Gen. *Fairfax*, they are defeated at a place called *Burford* in *Oxfordſhire*, and of thoſe that were taken, ſome were made exemplary, others were caſhiered the Army, and

The Levellers mutiny.

Are ſuppreſt.

and the reſt upon their ſubmiſſion were taken into favour.

Not long after was brought to triall at the *Guildhall London*, the grand Champion, the chiefeſt and only Patriot of the action aforeſaid, *viz.* *John Lilburne*, a man of a reſtleſs and yet invincible ſpirit, that could never be deterr'd with threats, or won with favours, by a ſpecial Commiſſion of *Oyer* and *Terminer*; where was preſent moſt of the Judges and Juſtices of the ſeverall Courts at *Weſtminſter*, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and ſeverall Aldermen of *London*, with others of eminent quality. The Indictment with many crimes of a treaſonable nature, as being the Author of ſuch and ſuch Books mentioned therein; which Books were fraught with the moſt ſhamefull revilings, ſcurrilous invectives, and malicious outcries againſt the Governoure, and Government of this Nation, that the heart of man could invent; calling them Tyrants, Traytors, Conquering Uſurpers, and what not? Now though nothing was more generally beleeved, then that the Books aforeſaid

Lilburne tryed at Guildhall.

Is cleared and releaſed.

ſaid were of his own penning and publiſhing, yet at his triall he made ſuch an excellent, ſubtle and ſingular defence, that the Jury brought him in Not guilty, whereupon he had his releaſe.

The treaty between the *Scots* and their *King* concluded.

By this time the ſeverall tranſactions that were between the *Scots* and their King, had brought forth a Treaty at *Breda* in the *Netherlands*, a Town of ſpeciall note belonging to the Prince of *Orange*, at whoſe coſt and charges it was both continued and concluded: now that part of the Agreement that had the moſt eſpeciall influence on us, was, that they ſhould endeavour to the utmoſt of their power, to reinſtate him in his Fathers Throne, inveſt him in his Power and Greatneſſe, and eſtabliſh him in his juſt Rights and Dignities: where we ſhall at preſent leave him to ſee how the affairs of his Adverſaries the Engliſh ſucceeded.

The differences that lately broke out between the King of *Portugall* and this Nation, were now widened by acts of open hoſtility; for when the Engliſh perceived, that neither in-

treaties

treaties nor threats would make him force Prince *Rupert* out of his Harbour, and that the often applications and negotiations of the Engliſh Agent Mr. *Charles Vane*, in order thereunto, could availe nothing, but on the contrary prepared what Ships of warre he had to joyn with *Rupert*, and ſo to chaſe the Engliſh from his Coaſts, they ſeiz'd many of his Ships richly laden both inward and outward bound: but the King doubting his ſtrength, deſiſted from falling upon the Engliſh Fleet, and fell to ſeize the eſtates, and ſecure the perſons of the Merchants aud Factors reſiding in *Liſbon* and other places under his Juriſdiction.

About this time likewiſe the Engliſh ſent an Agent to the King of *Spain*, *viz.* Mr. *Anth. Aſhcam*, a moſt learned and excellently well accompliſht Gentleman, who on the 5th. of *June*, 1650. landed at *Santa Maria*; where (hearing of many threats againſt his perſon) he procured a Guard that conducted him to *Madrid*, where is kept the Court of the King of *Spain*. The firſt night it was his

M. *Aſhcam* the Engliſh Agent murther'd at *Madrid*.

hard fortune to lie at an Inne; the next day while with his Interpreter Signior *Riba* he ſate at dinner, ſix divels in the ſhapes of men, knockt at the door, had eaſie acceſſe, and being entred Mr. *Aſcham* roſe to ſalute them, whereupon the foremoſt ſtabbed him in the head, and his Interpreter endeavouring to eſcape was ſtabbed in the belly, both falling down dead in the place. Whence the murtherers fled to the *Venetian* Ambaſſadors houſe, but were denyed entrance: whence they fled to the Sanctuary, were purſued and carried to priſon from thence by the Kings ſpeciall command, one of them only eſcaping. Hereupon aroſe a great difference between the King and the Church, about the violation of the holy Sanctuary, and thereby infringing the Sacred Rights and Priviledges of the Church, and demanded that the Aſſaſſinates ſhould be delivered again into the Sanctuary. On the other hand the Parliament of *England* by ſundry Meſſages, earneſtly preſt that Juſtice might be ſeverely inflicted upon thoſe execrable offenders, that had perpe-

trated

trated ſo horrid and vile an act upon their publick Miniſter. And indeed it was a crime of ſo tranſcendent a nature, that me thinks it ſhould not enter into the heart of any conſiderate man to imagine of any expiation for them here, however it may pleaſe God to deale with them hereafter. The Church notwithſtanding prevailed, ſo farre as to interrupt the courſe of Juſtice, for as much as their puniſhment has been hitherto ſuſpended, though for any thing we hear they are yet in durance.

Neer this time arrived in *England* the Lord *Gerard Scarph*, as Commiſſioner from the States Provinciall of *Holland* and *Weſt Frieſland*, and upon the 11th. of *June*, 1650. he delivered his Meſſage in Parliament; which though it produced no more then a mutuall deſire of an amicable compliance, yet was it very well reſented by the Parliament, that they ſhewed themſelves the leading cards to the reſt of the Provinces at ſuch a time as that.

Now when as the Treaty at *Breda* was fully ended, and that all their

Jealouſies and animoſities (notwithſtanding the vaſt diſproportion and notable antipathy that was erewhile between the Royaliſts and Presbyterians) was by this means fully allayed, at leaſt in ſhew. The *Scots* ſeemed to want nothing ſave the preſence of their King, whereby to crown their deſires and confront the Engliſh, in order whereunto he haſts from *Breda* to the *Hague*, from thence to *Scheveling*, where he took ſhipping, and at laſt in deſpight of foul weather, and the Engliſh Kingfiſhers that lay there to intercept him, he landed at the *Spey* in the North of *Scotland*, where he found the greateſt difficulty in aſcending the Throne, and leaſt enjoyed it of any Prince that was ever heard or read of. For upon all occaſions he was compeld to trace the ſteps, and follow the dictates of that haughty Clergy, in all their fanatick humours and imperious decrees: who bereaved him firſt of all his old friends, Counſellors and confederates, whether of the Clergy or Layety, who (to ſay the truth) had alwayes accompanied his Father and him

him in all their dyſaſters and dangers; and had ſhipwrackt their own fortunes to carine and repair his, though it may be by this deſertion he intended their reſtauration. But now the *Scots* had a King, yet (as though they had none) they did what ſeemed right in their own eyes.

The firſt and moſt pernicious potion they made him to take, and of hardeſt digeſtion, was the *ſolemne League and Covenant*, that *ignis fatuus*, and only ſeminary of bloud and miſchief in theſe three Nations.

The next was a declaration of the Kirks own framing and faſhioning; wherein he is taught to *renounce the ſinnes of his Fathers houſe, and of his own, the Idolatry of his Mother, by a conſtant adhering to the Cauſe of God, according to the Covenant, in the firm eſtabliſhment of Church government, as it is laid down in the Directory for publike Worſhip, Confeſſion of Faith and Catechiſm:* This with divers others of the like nature (although with much reluctancy) he alſo ſigned; which it's like, burthened his ſpirit, yet bettered not his condition, which was like that

of a Child under Tutors and Governours; for there was not an Officer in that Church or Commonwealth, how vile and abject soever in place or person, but enjoyed more freedome in body and mind then he. Guarded indeed he was, but little regarded; so that move he must not but in the sphære of the Kirk; they were the *primum mobile*, whereby it's apparent that the Government of that Nation was not truly Monarchicall (though they had a King) but Hierarchicall, the confusion whereof I shall now set before you.

The Parliament of *England* weighing right well the condition into which their affairs were now reduced (by reason of the Agreement that was peeced up between the *Scots* and their King) after a serious and solemne debate, voted that *Thomas* Lord *Fairfax* with the Army under his command should march Northwards: who (after some conference had with the Parliament) and being prompted by an indisposition of body or mind, laid down his Commission: which was forthwith conferr'd upon *Oliver Cromwell*

Gen. *Fairfax* layes down his Commission, which was presently conferr'd upon General *Cromwell* Lord Deputy of *Ireland.*

well Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, who (in order to this Northern expedition) arrived a while after from his victorious archievements in that country, leaving his Son in Law *Henry* as Lord Deputy in his room.

Accordingly Orders were issued forth for the speedy advance of the Army into *Scotland*, who had no sooner begun their March, but the *Scots* took the Alarme, and sent two or three Papers to Sr. *Arthur Hasterig* then Governour of *Newcastle*; wherein they expostulated the Case about the sudden approach of the English Army, endeavouring thereby to impede their march, till such time as their designs were ripe: alledging (as scar-Crowes to fright fools) the Covenant, the large treaty and Union between the two Nations, with other circumstances of the like nature, as frivolous as they were fruitless.

The Parliament of *England* then published likewise a Declaration, shewing the grounds and reasons of their Armies advance towards *Scotland*, accompanied with another from

The Declaration of the Engliſh Army in their march to *Scotland.*

the Generall and officers of the Army, ſhewing that that which moved them to that great undertaking, was not any reliance upon the arme of fleſh, or being liſted up with the remembrance of former ſucceſſes, or the deſire of accompliſhing any deſigns of their own that they had forelaid, but the full aſſurance they had that their Cauſe was juſt in the ſight of God: looking at the precedent changes, and the ſucceſſes that produced them, not as the work of the policy or ſtrength of man, but as the eminent actings of the Providence and Power of God, to bring forth his good will and pleaſure, concerning the things which he hath determined in the world; adding that nothing was ſo predominant with them (next to their duty to God, not to betray a cauſe to which he had ſo much witneſſed) as the love they had to thoſe that feared God there, who might poſſibly ſuffer through their own miſtakes, or their diſability to diſtinguiſh in a common calamity: of which Chriſtian love they hoped that they gave ſome proof when they were before

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in *Scotland* with that Army, and were by God made inſtrumentall to break the power of thoſe that oppreſſed the godly Party there; for which (ſay they) their late Engagement to their new King againſt *England* was no good requital, nor their heaping on them the reproach of a Sectarian Army, a Chriſtian dealing: all which (by the grace of God) they could forget and forgive, and did (as they ſay) deſire of God that the precious might be ſeparated from the vile, beginning and concluding with a moſt ſolemn and dreadful imprecation and appeal; *That to the truth of theſe things the God of Heaven in his great mercy, pardoning their weakneſſes would judge of them when they came to meet the Enemy in the Field.*

This Declaration was ſent by the Generall of the Engliſh Forces from their Head-Quarters at *Barwicke* to *Edenburgh* by a Trumpeter, whom they blinded coming and going: what effect this wrought, the ſequel of the Story will relate.

From *Barwick* the Army marched to the Lord *Mordingtons* Houſe *July* 22.

1650. where they lay three dayes: on the 25. they marched to *Copperſpeth*, the 26. to *Dunbar*, where they received ſome proviſions from the Ships ſent on purpoſe to attend the motions of the Army; foraſmuch as the people of the Countrey had forſook their habitations, and had left nothing behind that might accommodate them. The Army thus refreſht at *Dunbar*, marcht thence to *Haddington:* Next day hearing the *Scots* would meet them at *Gladſmore*, they laboured to poſſeſſe the Moor before them, but no conſiderable part appeared, whereupon Major Generall *Lambert* and Collonel *Whalley* men of approved courage with 1400. Horſe were ſent as a Vauntguard to *Muſſleborough* to attempt ſomething upon the Enemy if poſſible; The General with the reſidue of the Army marching in the rear, the Engliſh and Scotch Horſe had ſome encounters, but the Scots would not endure the Shock: that night the Engliſh lay encamped cloſe at *Muſſleborough*; the Enemy was within four miles of them, intrenched with a Line, flanked from *Edenburgh* to

to *Leith*; the Guns from *Leith* ſcouring moſt parts of the Line, ſo that they lay very ſtrong: The Engliſh finding their Enemies were not eaſily to be attempted, lay ſtill all that day being the 29. which proved a ſore day of rain, and greatly diſadvantageous to them, having nothing to cover them, all which, expecting a ſpeedy engagement, they did cheerfully undergo it; next day being the 30. the ground very wet, and proviſions being ſcarce, the Engliſh reſolved to draw to their Quarters at *Muſſleborough*, to refreſh and revictuall; which while they were doing, the *Scots* fell upon their rear, and put them to ſome diſorder. But ſome bodies of the Engliſh Horſe came forthwith to cloſe with them, which produced a hot and gallant skirmiſh, inſomuch that at length the Engliſh charged them ſo home, that they beat them to their very Trenches. Major General *Lambert* in this diſpute was run through the arme with a Launce and wounded in another part of the body, taken priſoner, but reſcued by Lievtenant *Empſon* of the

the Generals Regiment; ſeveral of the Scots were killed and taken priſoners, with ſmall loſſe to the Engliſh: among the reſt there was taken one Lievtenant Collonel, one Major, and ſome Captains, ſome perſons of note were likewiſe ſlain.

By this means the Engliſh had opportunity to march quietly off to *Muſſleborough*, which they did that night; but ſo wearied for want of ſleep, and tired with the dirtineſſe of the wayes, that they expected the Enemy would make a ſudden infall upon them, which accordingly they did. Between three and four of the Clock next morning, being the 30. of *July*, with fifteen ſelect Troops of Horſe under the Command of Major General *Montgomery*, and Coll. *Straughan*, who came on with great reſolution, beat in the Engliſh Guards, and put a Regiment of Horſe into ſome diſorder; but the Engliſh preſently taking the Alarm charged, routed, purſued, and did execution upon them, within a quarter of a mile of *Edenburgh*, taking and killing many, as well Officers as Souldiers: the Scotch

Scotch affairs ſucceeding in this ſort, made them forbear ſuch frequent ſallies, and keep within their intrenchments.

This was the poſture of the Military affairs in *Scotland*, when to adde to the miſeries of that people, all traffique and commerce was prohibited between the two Nations. And ſuch of the *Scots* as had their reſidence in *England*, were commanded to depart the Land within ten dayes or thereabouts; their Ships (not able to reſiſt, having no Convoy) were often ſurprized by the Engliſh, inſomuch that they were in the road way to ruine: But ſeeing this Moneth of *Auguſt* produced little of action from the Armies there, it will not be amiſs to give a brief account of ſuch remarkable paſſages as about that time hapned in *England* aud the neighbouring Nations.

At *London* was apprehended, condemned, and executed Collonel *Euſebius Andrews*, who being taken with a Commiſſion from *Charles Stuart*, and for entring into a conſpiracy to undermine the Government of *England*, ſuffered death as aforeſaid. From

Col. *Andrews* beheaded at *Towerhill*.

From the united Provinces came accompt of ſome notable tranſactions, which take as followeth.

The Prince of *Orange* (Brother in Law to the *Scots* King, by marrying his Siſter, Daughter to the late King of *England*) aſpiring to a higher degree of Soveraignty over thoſe Provinces then he or his Predeceſſors ever enjoyed, and being thwarted in ſome of his projects when he was at *Amſterdam*, he thereupon was ſo diſtaſted, that he reſolved to right himſelf, by ſecuring and putting out the leading men in that Province of *Holland*, for which purpoſe he cauſed all the Deputies thereof (being then at the *Hague*) to aſſemble, which they refuſing, he ſeized moſt of them, thoſe of *Amſterdam*, (whom he chiefly deſired) eſcaped only. His next deſign was to have ſurprized the City of *Amſterdam* by a ſtratagem, commanding the Horſe to ſuch a place, under pretence of conducting his Mother, and ſhipped his Infantry at *Utrech* in the ordinary Paſſage-boats, to come all night, that they might be there early next morning, and the horſe to

have

have their Rendezvouz upon the Heath between *Naerden* and *Amesford* about midnight, and to be at the Ports of the Town at the moment appointed; by which time the foot ſhould have ſeized on the Regulars and the S. *Tunies* Ports, and have opened a paſſage for the Horſe to enter; which deſign (if by a wonderful providence of God in ſending a fierce ſtorm of rain that night, the intended march of the Horſe had not been hindred from coming to the place and time appointed) had in all probability taken effect. Nor had the Town known any thing thereof till too late. But the *Hamburgh* Poſt, as he was coming to the Town met with ſeveral parties of Horſe, riding to and fro about *Amesford* and the Heath, yet who they were he knew not.

Hereof the Lords being informed, ſtraightway cauſed the Ports to be ſhut, the Bridges drawn, the Guards ſet, the Ordinance planted, and all warlike preparations to be made; and all this while not knowing their enemies. But they were not long in ſuſpence, for notice was ſoon given, that it

was

was *Count William* with his Forces, whoſe deſignments being thus defeated, the Prince of *Orange* accoſts the Town with this following Letter.

Worſhipfull, Prudent, Diſcreet Sirs, and my very good Friends.

WHen I was laſt in the City for the ſervice of the Countrey, I was ſo ſtrangely entertained, that not to be ſubject to the like hereafter, I found it expedient to ſend Count William *with the Troops following him into your City; and ordered him to keep all things in peace, and quiet there, that I might not be hindred by any ill-affected, in ſuch things as yet I have to propound unto you, touching the ſervice of the Countrey, wherein I require your good aſſiſtance; And in confidence thereof, commending you to the protection of the moſt High, I remain*

Hague, July 29. 1650.

Your good Friend,

W. Prince of Orange.

This

This ſtratagem (projected with ſo much ſecrecy and ſubtlety) failing, *Count William* drew off his Forces to ſeverall Poſts, with intent to block up the Town, which being in a poſture of defence, opened their ſluces, and ſet the Land under water round about; and having ſo done, they ſent a Trumpeter to *Count William* to know the reaſon of that ſo ſudden approach, and to deſire him to retreat with his Army, who returned anſwer, that he could do nothing till he heard from the Prince of *Orange*, yet a little after he thought fit to quit his ſtation and retire; yet the Deputies of *Holland* being faſt in the Caſtle of *Lovenſtaine*, the Prince of *Orange* had the advantage of makeing his own conditions which were theſe.

1. That the Town of *Amſterdam* ſhall agree with the other ſix Provinces for continuing the *Militia*, as it is now ſetled for four or five years.

2. That the Prince ſhall repair to their City at pleaſure, and be received upon his entry with all reſpect

and reverence, as was uſed in times paſt to his predeceſſors, Lievtenants of *Holland*, and have acceſs into their Aſſemblies.

3. That the Lords of *Amſterdam* ſhall at the next Aſſembly of the States, uſe their utmoſt endeavours to allay all jealouſies and to reconcile differences in reference to the late action, and bury all in oblivion.

4. That the Lords *Andrew* and *Cornelius Bicher*, ſhall forthwith be removed from Government, with reſpect had to their good Names, Integrity and future Security; and if after they have had conference with his Highneſſe the Prince of *Orange* he ſhall perſiſt in his opinion touching them, that then they ſhall be rendred uncapable of any Government hereafter.

Now though by this means he brought the States under his Lure, and ſubjugated them to his humour; yet this was not the prize he run for, his greateſt hopes and higheſt thoughts being fixed on that inexhauſtible treaſure then in the bank at *Amſterdam*, with

with which he might not only have raiſed his declining ſtate, but alſo mount to an abſolute degree of Soveraignty and Supremacy over that people, and likewiſe might have contributed much towards the repairing the deſpicable and needy fortunes of his Brother in Law the *Scots King*, to the troubling and diſquieting the peace and tranquillity of theſe three Nations; to all which it pleaſed God of his goodneſſe to give a check.

The State of *France* had likewiſe a plentifull ſhare in thoſe incumbrances and common calamities that are incident to Nations and people by reaſon of forrein and domeſtique broyls; The preſent Cardinall *Mazarine* was lookt upon as the very efficient cauſe of all their civill diſcords, and the only ey-ſoar of that miſerable people; not much unlike the late blazing Star of *Canterbury* in *England*, both Church-men, and yet both Stateſmen, of like intereſt with their King; and of like power over the people, both alike emulated by the Nobility for their Greatneſſe,

and of the Commonalty for their grievances; But like Fate hath not befell them; For this Cardinall is neither out of favour with his Prince, nor is he fallen into the hands of the people, for though they have often ſhewed their teeth, it hath never been in their power to bite.

For during the minority of the preſent King of *France Lewis* the 14. the ſole management of State affairs hath been in the hands of the Queen *Regent*, and her beloved Favourite Cardinall *Mazarine*; at which (after ſome years forbearance) the chief of the Nobility uttered their diſcontents both publickly and privately: whereupon three of them were arreſted and ſent to priſon, *viz. Lewis de Bourbon* Prince of *Conde*, *Armant de Bourbon*, Prince of *Conti*, and the Duke of *Longueville*; this adminiſtred freſh occaſion to the people to breath out their diſcontents, thoſe of *Burdeaux* againſt the Duke of *Eſpernon* more eſpecially, but all againſt the Cardinal; So that on a ſudden the whole Kingdome was inflamed with civill warres and the appurtenances there-

unto

unto belonging. The principal promoters of and actors in thoſe tumults, were two famous *Amazones*, the Princeſſe of *Conde*, and the Dutcheſſe of *Longueville* in behalf of their impriſoned husbands: Many others of quality appeared alſo in their behalf, and to make themſelves the more formidable, contracted an underhand bargain with the *Spaniard*, who (greedy to fiſh in ſuch troubled waters) ſupplyed them with conſiderable ſummes of money. The Parliaments of *Burdeaux*, *Paris*, *Dijon*, *Tholouſe*, *&c.* countenanced theſe deſigns in oppoſition to the Cardinall and his creatures: So that in ſhort ſpace Armies were raiſed on both ſides, Towns garriſon'd, taken and re-taken, many mens lives loſt, and the Countrey prey'd upon by all parties; The *Spaniard* being not only a fomenter of, but an actor in theſe portentous diviſions, for by this means he had the opportunity to march to and fro in that Nation, without any conſiderable oppoſition, taking Garriſons, and waſting the Countrey at his pleaſure.

Theſe Inſurrections (after many ebbings and flowings, ſtrange Revolutions and tranſmigrations, too tedious here to inſert,) at length produced the liberty of the Princes, the withdrawing the Duke of *Eſpernon* from *Bourdeaux*, the baniſhing the Cardinall with all his kindred and friends from the Court and Kingdome: yet was he longer baniſhing then baniſhed; for it was not many moneths ere he returned in great pomp and glory, to the extreame grief of his old malecontents and competitors, the Prince of *Conde*, the Duke of *Orleance* and others; as appears by the preſent troubles wherewith that ſervile people is yet afflicted: where (praying for their deliverance) I ſhall leave them, and return to the more proper ſubject of this diſcourſe, *viz.* the Engliſh affairs in *Scotland*.

The moneth of *Auguſt* was neer done, and little action performed ſave the taking of *Collington* houſe, and *Roadhall* by ſtorm, and in it the Lord *Hamilton*, Major *Hamilton* and ſixtie Souldiers, 60. Barrels of Pouder,

100 Arms, great ſtore of Meal, Malt, Beer, Wine, and other rich plunder: This was done on the 24 of *Aug.* 1650.

The body of the Engliſh Army removed forthwith from *Pencland* Hills, to *Collington*, *Readhall*, and other parts within a mile of the whole Army of the *Scots*; on the 27th. both Armies marched ſide by ſide, a great bog only betwixt them, which hindred an engagement, yet the Great Guns plaid on both ſides: *Aug.* 28, the Canon from the Engliſh Camp plaid hard upon the Enemy and greatly annoyed them, all which provoked them not to fight, but ſtill they kept within the protection of the Bog: The Engliſh (being in ſome want of Proviſions) drew off to to their old Quarters at *Pencland* Hills, then with much difficulty to *Muſſleborough* to recruit, which done they drew off their Forces, quitted their Garriſons, and marched to *Haddington*; the *Scots* attending on their right wing, fell into their Quarters with a reſolute Party, and were as valiantly repuls'd by a Regiment of Foot commanded by Coll. *Fairfax*.

Septemb. 1. The *Scots* being ſo advantagiouſly drawn up at the weſt end of the Town, the Engliſh drew Eaſtward into fair and champion ground, fit for both Armies to engage in: but finding (after ſeverall hours expectation of the enemies approach) that they would not move after them, but to dog them to advantages, they marched towards *Dunbar*, whither the *Scots* moved apace after them, and at a Paſs endeavoured to fall upon the rear, which the Engliſh perceiving fac'd about to fight them: whereupon the *Scots* drew off to the Hills, perceiving their advantage lay there, to impede the Engliſh at the Paſſe at *Copperſpeth*; which being effected, they brag'd they had the Engliſh in *Eſſex* his pound, meaning they had them upon the ſame lock the King had the Earl of *Eſſex* at in *Cornwall*: ſo ready are men to promiſe wonders to themſelves, while they confer but with their own deſires.

The Engliſh were indeed invironed with all manner of apparent dangers; their Forces were leſſened, their bodies weakned

weakned with Fluxes, their ſtrength waſted with watchings in want of drink; wet and cold weather they were alwayes accompanied with, and much impaired in point of courage, 2000 at leaſt being diſabled for preſent ſervice, were ſent at ſeveral times to *Barwick*.

The Generall and his Councell of Officers finding the Army unfit for further delayes, reſolved next morning to break through that their Iſraelitiſh condition, by falling on the right wing of the *Scots*, and either force a paſſage that way, or periſh in the attempt; and being imbattailed by break of day accordingly, they fell upon the enemy with Horſe and Foot very unanimouſly; who to hinder the Engliſh at a Paſſe, drew up all their Horſe upon their right wing, and valiantly received the onſet. The Word of the Engliſh was, *The Lord of Hoſts*; and that of the *Scots* was, *The Covenant*. The Engliſh as men indued with new ſtrength from on high, vigorouſly preſt forward, as reſolved to become abſolute vanquiſhers, or to die Martyrs. After one

The *Scots* defeated at *Dunbar*.

one hours ſharp diſpute, the *Scots* were wholly routed, their Cavilry fled, and the Infantry were all or moſt of them ſlain and taken to the number of about 15000. There were taken 200 Colours, 10 Collonels, 12 Lievtenant Collonels, 9 Majors, 47 Captains, 72 Lievtenants, 80 Enſignes, beſides Cornets and Quartermaſters: 22 Pieces of Ordinance, with ſeverall ſmaller Pieces, about 15000 Arms; thoſe of quality taken, were the Lord *Libberton* and his Son, the Lord *Cranſton*, Sr. *James Lumſdale*, Lievtenant Gen. of the Foot, Adjutant Gen. *Bickerton*, Scoutmaſter Generall *Cambill*, &c. At this engagement all the Forces of the Engliſh would not amount to 1200, and the *Scots* were in number more then 20000. And as there was a general Faſt throughout *England*, to implore a bleſſing from Heaven upon the proceedings of their Army in *Scotland*, ſo likewiſe there was appointed a ſolemne day of thankſgiving to Almighty God for this mighty Victory obtained over the *Scots* in the fields of *Dunbar*, *Sep.* 3. 1650. In the obſervation

ſervation whereof many of the Clergy ſhewed themſelves very froward and obſtinate, of whom I ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak more hereafter.

Sept. 7. four Regiments of Foot marched into *Lieth*, where they found 37 Guns mounted on Platforme, ſome Shot and Ammunition with ſtore of wealth.

The ſame day the Lord Generall *Cromwell* drew the reſt of his Army both Horſe and Foot into *Edenburrough* without any loſſe ſave the Arm of a Souldier taken off by a Canon bullet from the Caſtle. *Sept.* 6. being Sabbath day, Generall *Cromwell* ſent a Trumpeter into the Caſtle, to invite the Miniſters to come to their ſeveral Charges, which they refuſed, ſo that the Engliſh ſupplyed their places.

For ſome certain time the Army was buſied in compleating the Fortifications at *Lieth*, the moſt commodious Harbour for their accommodation in all *Scotland*.

Gen. *Cromwell* (after he had cauſed a Protection for Markets, and Liberty of Trade in *Edenburrough* and *Lieth* to

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be proclaimed by beat of Drum and ſound of Trumpet) marched forward *Sep.* 14. with his Army to *Netheriſh*, ſix miles from *Edenburrough*, leaving Major Generall *Overton* with his Brigade behind. *Sep.* 15. the Army marched beyond *Linlithgow*, but (by reaſon of the extremity of the weather) they were forced to quarter there that night. *Sep.* 16. they marched towards *Falkirk*; and from thence *Sep.* 17. within a mile of *Sterling*. *Sep.* 18. a Councell of Warre was called, and a Letter drawn up to be ſent into the Town, expreſſing their conſtant affection to, and tenderneſſe of the People of *Scotland*, which though they had not taken the deſired effect, yet being ſo farre advanced into the Countrey with their Army, they now deſired them to take into conſideration their former Papers, and deliver up that place for the ſervice of the Commonwealth of *England*. A Trumpeter being ſent with the Letter, a Gentleman on foot, with a Pike in his hand met him, and told him they would not let him come in, nor receive his Letter.

In

In the afternoon came a Trumpeter from the *Scots*, desiring a releaſe of Priſoners upon ranſome: To which Generall *Cromwell* anſwered, That they came not thither to make merchandize of Men, or to get gain to themſelves, but for the ſervice and ſecurity of the Commonwealth of *England*.

The ſame day Orders were iſſued forth for the Horſe and Foot to march towards *Sterling*, in order to a ſtorm, Ladders and all other neceſſaries being provided for that purpoſe; but the ſtrength of the enemy, and of the place, with other diſadvantages being conſidered, it was reſolved that the Army ſhould draw off; which accordingly they did, *Sep.* 19. and marched to *Linlithgow*, which when the Generall and his Officers had viewed, order was given for making ſeverall Works for the ſecurity of the place, conceiving it might make a very conſiderable frontier Garriſon, lying in the heart of the Country, between *Edinburrough* and *Sterling*: whence (leaving there five Troops of Horſe, and ſix Companies

panies of Foot) Generall *Cromwell*, with the reſt of the Army marched back to *Edenburrough*. *Sep.* 23. The Gen. and Officers kept a day of Humiliation.

About the ſame time the Kirk Party alſo appointed a ſolemne Faſt,

1. To humble themſelves for their too much confidence in the arme of fleſh.

2. For the malignity and prophaneneſſe of their Army.

3. For the Plunderings and wickedneſſe of their Army when they were in *England*.

4. For their not ſufficient purging their Army.

5. For their Commiſſioners unlawfull and ſurreptitious manner of proſecuting the Treaty with their King, and their crooked wayes in bringing him home.

6. For their not ſufficient purging the Kings houſe.

7. For the juſt grounds they have, that his Majeſties Repentance was not ſound, nor from the heart.

From

From which time to the moneths end, little was done, ſave that Gen. *Cromwell* took order for the effectuall reducing of the Caſtle of *Edenburrough*: for which purpoſe many miners both Scotch and Engliſh were procured to expedite the buſineſſe. *Sep.* 30. The Engliſh went ſo neer the works of the Caſtle, as they carried away one of the Scots Colours, 300 Muskets with other Arms, without any loſſe.

Octob. 1. The *Scots* Galleries went on in order to ſpringing the Mines, they ſent many great and ſmall ſhot among them, yet nothing retarded the work. *Octob.* 2. The Engliſh made a ſearch in the high Church at *Edenburgh*, and found there one great Iron Gun, 200 new Muskets, 16 barrels of Pouder, 66 bundles of Bandileers, 200 Swords, 200 new Halberts, 300 new Pikes and two load of Match. That which was done the remaining part of this Moneth, was chiefly to beget a right underſtanding and compliance with thoſe that diſſented from the King and Kirk, *viz.* Col. *Kerre*, and *Straughan*, and their adherents: for which purpoſe

Gen.

Gen. *Cromwell* ſent Commiſ. Gen *Whaley* with his own and another Regiment towards them: in the mean while the Fortifications at *Lieth*, and the mining at *Edenburgh* went on proſperouſly: Then Gen. *Cromwell* with the reſidue of the Army marched towards *Glaſco*, but finding there little encouragement for longer ſtay, they quickly returned, and in their way Garriſoned two ſtrong Houſes, both to enlarge their Quarters, and to prevent the Moſſe-Troopers from ſecuring themſelves there.

Let the Reader now judge what a dyſaſterous condition this People was in, that when an enemy was in the very heart of the Country, there ſhould be ſo many diſtractions and civill diſcords among themſelves, even to the killing and ſlaying one another. One Party in the North was for the King without the Kirk; another Party in the Weſt was for the Kirk without the King; a third was for King and Kirk; and theſe were they then at *Sterling*, that bore the greateſt ſway; *viz.* The Committee of Eſtates and Generall Aſſemblie,

blie, all theſe had their ſwords drawn one againſt the other. When things were at this paſſe, Gen. *Cromwell* ſent a Letter to the Committee of Eſtates, and another of the ſame to Col. *Kerre* and *Straughan*, much like the former, and produced like effect. Commiſ. Gen. *Whaley* that was ſent with a party towards *Kerre* and *Straughan*, accoſted them firſt with a Letter, declaring, *That it was not unknown what Amicable wayes they had uſed, to avoid the effuſion of Chriſtian bloud before and ſince they came into* Scotland, *which though hitherto had been ineffectual, yet they ſhould endeavour the ſame*; Shewing further, *that their Arms were ſtill ſtretcht out ready to embrace them, whenever God ſhould incline them to come in, and that they ſought not domination over them, to enſlave them, nor to depreſſe their Kirk-Government, neither that they ſought their Goods or Eſtates, but to carry on the Lords work: And that if they would ſtill be blinded, and perſiſt in gainſaying and oppoſing, then what further miſery befell their Nation by Famine or Sword, would lie heavy on them.*

This Letter (though ſavouring ſo much

much of integrity and ingenuity) met with nothing of like nature from their Adverſaries, notwithſtanding their pretended deſire of hearkning to an accommodation.

For within ſhort a ſpace after Col. *Kerre* ſent a Letter to Commiſſ. Gen. *Whaley* then at *Carliſle*, which being contracted, ſpeaks after this ſort; That though they were not in a capacity againſt the unjuſt invaſion of the Engliſh, yet were they in a capacity to ſuffer, and ſhould ſubmit to Gods will, either by doing or ſuffering, until the time of their deliverance come; and that if it were their happineſſe to periſh in their duty, it would be a ſufficient mercy to them: and when the perſecution had arrived to its height, their captivity ſhould be returned: adding that he thought it ſtrange the Engliſh ſhould talk of a ceſſation, even while they were captivating their poor people, aſſaulting their Garriſons, apprehending their godly Miniſters, tearing them from their holy callings, and from their holy ſighing flocks: concluding, that the departure of the Engliſh

Engliſh out of that Kingdome, and then deſiring a Chriſtian Treaty or conference with them, would be a favour and mercy equally as great to the one as the other. Theſe were the effects of that (I will not ſay miſguided) zeal, by which theſe men were acted.

About the latter end of this Moneth the *Prince* of *Orange* departed this life, who ſo lately had put a hook into the Noſtrils, and a Bridle into the mouths of the high and mighty States, and in him the *Scots* King loſt the great intereſt he had in thoſe parts; whom, though the States for his late Actions when he was living hated, yet when dead they lamented: About ten dayes after this, the *Princeſſe* of *Orange* was delivered of a Son, which did in part mitigate the grief that was conceived for the death of the Prince.

Prince of *Orange* dies.

The Princeſſe is delivered of a Son.

Now ſeeing the *Scots* ſtill ſlighted all the wayes and means of a friendly compliance, as appeared by another Letter from Coll. *Kerre* to Commiſſ. Gen. *Whaley*, wherein he adviſes them to ſtand upon his Guard, and expect

no further Overtures; the Engliſh ſet upon new undertakings, and by a party of Horſe under Major *Brown*, took in a ſtrong place called *Dalhouſe*, and in it fiftie Muskets, fiſtie Pikes, four Barrels of Pouder, ſome ſtore of Proviſions and Provender: this was a ſuppoſed Harbour for thoſe villanous people the Moſſe-Troopers who murthered divers Engliſh men ſtragling or going for Proviſions; they likewiſe ſurpriſed a party of Moſſe-Troopers in *Darlington* Caſtle, ſome of which were ſhot preſently upon the place. Then advanced Col. *Monk* with a party of Horſe and Foot to reduce *Roſelane* Caſtle, ſeven miles from *Edinburrough*, which (when he had ſent in ſome Granadoes among them) was yeelded upon mercy. Major Gen. *Lambert* preſently after with a party of 2000 Horſe marched towards *Dumfreez*; Coll. *Kerre* being then about *Peebles*; Commiſſ. Gen. *Whaley* in his march towards the enemy, took in *Dalkeith* Caſtle with a threatning Summons, where was ſtore of Arms, Ordnance, Pouder, Match and Bullet; the wall of it was thirteen foot broad

at the top: Now Coll. *Lambert* having (not without ſome difficultie) got over *Hambleton* River, quartered there that night; Coll. *Kerre* having notice thereof early next morning, reſolved to beat up their Quarters and fall in upon them, and ſo to ſurprize the Major Generall, all which he attempted with courage; but the Engliſh having a timely Alarme, on a ſudden encompaſſed moſt of the enemies Horſe of whom they killed 100, and took 100, they took likewiſe 400 Horſe and Furniture, forſook of the Riders, and purſued the reſt as farre as *Ayre*; in which purſuit Collonel *Kerre* himſelfe was wounded and taken, with his Capt. Lievt. Lievtenant Collonell, and *Straughans* Major, *&c.* Collonell *Straughan*, Capt. *Giffin*, with ſome others of the diſſenters in the Weſt, came then in to the Major General, who brought them all forthwith to the Head-Quarters at *Edenburgh*.

Col. *Kers* party defeated, and himſelf taken priſoner.

Colonell *Straughan* came in to Major General *Lambert*.

December. The Engliſh having raiſed a Battery, planted their morter-peece, and great Canon againſt *Edenburgh* Caſtle, and begun to play; the

Enemy hung out a Flag of defiance, in contempt thereof: but they had not plaid long ere they took it in, whereby it was conceived ſome notable execution was done by four or five ſhels that fell among them, and forthwith put out a white Flag on the top of the Caſtle, and ſent forth a Drummer offering to ſurrender, if they might have leave to ſend to the Committee of Eſtates: which being denyed they accepted of a Treaty, and ſent Major *Abernethy* and Capt. *Hinderſon* to treat on their part: Col. *Monk*, and Liev. Col. *White* were appointed to treat in behalf of the Engliſh, the reſult whereof was to this effect.

The ſtrong and impregnable Caſtle of *Edenburgh* ſurrendred to the Engliſh.

That the Caſtle of *Edenburgh* ſhould be ſurrendred up to his Excellency the Lord General *Cromwell*, on the 24. of *Decemb.* 1650. with all the Ordinance, Arms, Magazine, and Furniture of Warre thereunto belonging.

That the Governour with all the Officers and Souldiers, ſhould then march forth with their Arms, Colours flying, Drums beating; matches

ches lighted and Bullet in mouth to ſuch place as they ſhall chooſe.

That ſuch Inhabitants adjacent as have any goods in the Caſtle, ſhall have them reſtored unto them; and to that purpoſe they had liberty from the 19. to the 24. of *Decemb.* to fetch them away. There was taken in this ſtrong hold five French Canon, five Dutch half Canon, two Culverings, two Demi-culverings, two Minion, two Faulcon, 28 Braſſe Drakes, two Petards, about 7000 Arms, 80 Barrels of Pouder, ſtore of Canon Shot, with other proviſions proportionable.

It may ſeem ſtrange and almoſt incredible, that ſuch a ſtrong and impregnable hold, as was that, ſhould be ſo eaſily won, the like whereof is not in that Nation; wherefore it was the common vogue of that time, and by many credibly beleeved, that it was aſſaulted with ſilver engines; But whether it was covetouſneſſe, cowardiſe, Treachery, or want that cauſed this ſudden rendition, I know not: But this I know and am ſure, it made as much for, and was of as

great importance to the Engliſh, as can be imagined; for while that buſineſſe was yet in ſuſpence, the Army was hindred from many attempts of great conſequence.

Nor was the Parliament of *England* leſſe fortunate in their maritime affairs: for the Engliſh Fleet under the command of Gen. *Blake* lying before *Lizbon*, after they had deſtroyed ſeverall French Pirates, taken many Sugar Prizes belonging to the King of *Portugal*, of great value, and ſcowr'd the Seas in ſome ſort of ſuch others as had been ſo extremely prejudicial to the Engliſh Merchants, eſpecially thoſe trading into the Levant Seas; they were conſtrained partly by diſtreſs of weather, and partly to revictuall and water, to make for ſome other port: in which time Prince *Rupert* with his Fleet (making a vertue of neceſſity) hoiſted ſail, and ſteer'd their courſe for *Malaga*, where they burnt and ſpoiled ſeverall Merchants Ships: Gen. *Blake* hereupon reduced his Fleet to ſeven ſtout and nimble Frigots, and ſent the reſt home with the Prizes, and with them he made all the Sail

Sail he could after the Enemy, and coming to *Malaga*, heard they were gone towards *Alicant*, Generall *Blake* ſailing thence betwixt *Cape de gat*, and *Cape de Paulo* took a French Ship of twentie Guns, and preſently after that the Roe-buck one of the revolted Ships fell into their hands, after which they met with the Black Prince another of *Ruperts* Fleet, which to avoid being taken, ran aſhoar and blew her ſelf up: next day four more of *Ruperts* Fleet ran aſhoar in the Bay of *Cartagena*, where they were caſt away and bulged: Some few dayes after Generall *Blake* ſet ſail to ſeek out the reſt of *Ruperts* Fleet, which were two, ſteering his courſe towards *Minorca*, *Majorca*, *Humattera*; but miſſing of them he gave over the Chaſe, and returned for *England*, having done as much as could be expected from men valiant and faithfull, to the great encouragement of the Merchants, contentment of the people, and joy of all well-affected people.

Prince *Ruperts* Fleet deſtroyed.

Notwithſtanding all this, ſeverall deſigns were ſet on foot by unquiet, and wayward ſpirits in behalf of *Charles*

Charles Stuart, ſome by open inſurrection, others by ſecret combination, in which the Clergie had no ſmall ſhare, as ſhall be declared hereafter.

Benſon an Agent from the *Scots* King executed at *Tiburn*.

There was executed at *Tiburne* one *Benſon* for acting by vertue of a Commiſſion from the *Scots* King, being in the ſame conſpiracy with Col. *Andrews* who was beheaded as aforeſaid.

An Inſurrection in *Norfolk*.

Upon the ſame account roſe a mutinous rabble in the County of *Norfolk*, who for a while went roving to and again, pretending the ends of that undertaking, was for the aboliſhing of Popery, reſtoring the young King to his Crown, revenge of his Fathers death, for ſuppreſſion of hereſie and ſchiſm; But as it was begun without order, ſo was it managed without reſolution: For the Parliament were no time-givers to growing dangers, but immediately gave order for the ſuppreſſing them; So that 200 Horſe from *Lyn*, and three Troops of Horſe from the Army, with ſome of the *Militia* Forces of that County, marched towards them, upon which they were preſently diſperſed and

Is appeaſed and the ringleaders executed.

ſome

ſome taken, whereof about twentie were executed, who becauſe they were perſons of no great eminencie, I ſhall forbear troubling the Reader with their Names.

Sir *Henry Hide* executed at the Old Exchange

About this time alſo Sir *Henry Hide* being commiſſionated as Ambaſſador from the *Scots* King to the Grand *Signior* at *Conſtantinople*, ſtood in competition with Sir *Thomas Bendiſh* (then Ambaſſador for the Engliſh) for his place: whereupon they had a hearing before the Vizier *Baſſa*, the reſult whereof was, that Sir *Thomas Bendiſh* ſhould diſpoſe of the ſaid Sir *Henry Hide*, as he thought good, who was ſtraightway ſent to *Smyrna*, thence into *England*, and there condemned and executed for a traitor before the Royal Exchange in *London*.

The warre in *Scotland* was now almoſt at a ſtand, for the ſharpneſſe of the Winter was ſuch in that Northern Climate, that much could not be expected, yet were all probable deſigns for the reducing that obſtinate and hardy people put in execution. The *Scots* were chiefly buſied about the Coronation of their King, which was

The Scots King crowned at *Scone. Jan.* 30. 1651.

was performed at *Scone*, *Jan.* 1. 1651. with as much ſolemnity and gallantry as their neceſſity and poverty would permit; then they proceeded to the excommunication of *Straughan*, *Swinton*, and others that came in to the Engliſh, made a ſhift to unite the other Diſſenting parties, and then put out an Act for new Levies to be made throughout the Nation.

Soon after this Lievt. Gen. *David Leſley* with a party of 800. Horſe made an attempt upon *Lithgow* where was a Regiment of Horſe under Col. *Sanderſon*, who being preſently in a readineſſe to receive them, the *Scots* retreated without entring the Town.

Hume Caſtle beſieged.

Next attempt of the Engliſh was for reducing of *Hume* Caſtle with two Regiments of Horſe and Foot, commanded by Col. *Fenwick*, who coming before it ſent in this Summons, which with the anſwer for the unuſual ſtrain thereof I here inſert.

SIR,

SIR,

HIS *Excellency the Lord Generall* Cromwell *hath commanded me to reduce this Caſtle you now poſſeſſe, under his obedience, which if you now deliver into my hands, for his ſervice, you ſhall have fit terms for your ſelf, and thoſe with you, and eaſe the adjacent parts of a great charge; If you refuſe, I doubt not but in a ſhort time, by the Lords aſſiſtance to obtain what now I demand. I expect your anſwer by ſeaven of the Clock to morrow morning, and reſt*

To the Governour of *Hume* Caſtle.

Your Servant,
George Fenwick.

Right Honourable,

I *Have received a Trumpeter of yours, as he tels me, without the Paſſe to render* Hume *Caſtle to the Lord Generall* Cromwell: *Pleaſe you I never ſaw your Generall, nor knew your Generall; as for* Hume *Caſtle it ſtands upon a rock: Given at* Hume *Caſtle this day before ſeaven a clock: ſo reſteth without prejudice to my Native Countrey,*

For the Governour of *Barwick.*

Your moſt humble Servant,
Th. Cockburne.

Not-

Aſſaulted and taken.

Notwithſtanding this reſolute and conceited anſwer, when the Engliſh with their Culverin and Mortar-piece had opened a ſmall breach, the Enemy beat a parley, and becauſe they might not have ſuch conditions as they would, they were forced to take ſuch as they could get, *viz.* to ſurrender upon mercy, which was done accordingly.

Timptallon Caſtle taken.

Then Col. *Monk* with about three Regiments of Horſe and Foot, laid Siege to *Tymptallon* Caſtle, againſt which they plaid with their Mortar-pieces for the ſpace of 48 hours, but did them no hurt; then they plaid at the Caſtle with ſix battering Guns, which did ſuch notable execution, that the enemy beat a parley, and deſired terms to march away, but none would be granted, ſave that they ſhould yeeld themſelves to mercy, which was at laſt accepted, and the Caſtle yeelded, with all the Guns, Arms, Ammunition, and proviſion therein: The taking of this Caſtle was of great concernment to the Engliſh, who were ever and anon taken and rifled by that Garriſon; So that

now

now the paſſage from *Edenburgh* to *Barwick*, was in a manner cleer. Notwithſtanding which, and all the care that had been uſed, the Engliſh were daily ſurprized and murdered in ſmall ſtragling parties; inſomuch that General *Cromwell* was forced (for the ſafeguard of his men) to publiſh and ſtrictly to put in execution the following Proclamation.

FInding that divers under my command are not only daily ſpoiled and robbed, but alſo ſometimes barbarouſly and inhumanely ſlain by a ſort of Out-laws and robbers, not under the diſcipline of any Army, and finding that all our tenderneſs to the Country, produceth no better effect, then their compliance with and protection of ſuch perſons, and conſidering that it is in the power of the Countrey to detect and diſcover them, many of them being inhabitants of thoſe places, where commonly the outrage is committed, and perceiving that their motion is ordinarily by the invitation, and according to intelligence given them by Countreymen; I do therefore declare, that whereſoever any under my command, ſhall be

be hereafter robbed or ſpoiled by ſuch par-
ties, I will require life for life, and a ple-
nary ſatisfaction for their Goods, of thoſe
Pariſhes and places where the fact ſhall be
committed, unleſſe they ſhall diſcover and
produce the offender; and this I wiſh all
perſons to take notice of, that none may
plead ignorance. Given under my hand at
Edenburgh, *Novemb.* 5. 1650.

O. Cromwell.

Hereupon ſeverall Sums of Mony were levied upon ſuch Pariſhes and places where any Robberies or Murthers were committed; and likewiſe ſuch perſons as were found to abett, act, or aſſiſt in the perpetrating any murthers, were forthwith condemned, and executed, according to the tenour of the aforeſaid Proclamation.

The Engliſh in the next place deſign'd the reducing of *Brunt* Iſland, and in order thereto they ſhipped ſome of their Infantry; but either through the Ignorance, miſtake, or neglect of the chiefe Commander, the

the deſign for that time was fruſtrated.

Gen. *Cromwell* with his Army marched from *Edenburgh*, and aſſayed ſeverall times to paſſe over into *Fife*; but the violent ſeaſon and difficult paſſage, forced them to betake themſelves to their former Quarters, which were the more comfortable by reaſon of the Fleet of Ships that arrived at *Leith* with plenty of proviſions for Horſe and Man; one whereof bound from *Hamburgh* with Cheeſe, by diſtreſſe of weather, was driven into the North of *Scotland*, where it was ſeized: but the Maſter pretended he was bound for *Haver de Grace* in *France*, and producing old Cockets, importing as much, he was diſmiſt, and a Scotch-man put himſelf and goods aboard for *France*; whereupon they ſet ſail, and about the *Frith* were boarded by an Iriſh Man of Warre, who would have carryed the Veſſell to *Ireland*, alledging they were bound for *Leith*: the Maſter ſtood to his former relation, and deſired they would take the report of a Scotchman who was aboard; ſo that forthwith they left her, and ſhe came ſafe

into *Leith*, whence the Scotchman was ſent home to carry the News. Theſe with many other the ſupplies that were ſent from *England* were a great heartning to the Souldiers in the midſt of thoſe many hardſhips they were expoſed to by diſeaſes, and otherwiſe; of which, the Generall himſelf had as great a ſhare as any, for he had ſo many violent fits of the contagious diſeaſe of that Countrey that brought him even to the brink of death; yet the weakneſſe and want of the General did neither abate the Souldiers courage, nor retard the enterprizes they deſigned for compleating their work; although other difficulties preſented themſelves, as ſo many mountains of oppoſition, *viz.* the number of their enemies diſperſed all along the other ſide of the River to prevent their Landing, the danger of the paſſage it ſelf, and the unſeaſonableneſſe of the weather; theſe Impediments with the weak condition of the Engliſh, hindred any further proceedings for ſome ſpace of time.

During which Intervall there hapned as remarkable an accident in *England*, as

as any Story can parallel, which for the ſtrangeneſſe and rarity thereof, may well merit my pains to recite, and the Readers patience to peruſe. At *Oxford* (the famous and renowned Nurſery of humane Literature) was tryed, condemned, and executed, *Anne Green*, a Servant to Sir *Thomas Read*, at *Ounſtu* in that ſhire, who being with child by a Gentleman in that Houſe, (as ſhe affirmed to the laſt) about the fourth moneth of her time, over-working herſelf fell in travell, and (not knowing what it might be) went to the Houſe of Office, where with ſome ſtraining, the Child fell from her unaware (as ſhe ſaid) being not above a ſpan long; and ſomething appearing in her Linnen that cauſed ſuſpicion, ſearch was made, and an abortive Infant found on the top of the Houſe of Office: ſo that three dayes after, (being in that time before ſome Juſtices of the Peace) ſhe was carried Priſoner to *Oxford*, where ſhe was condemned, and hanged in the Caſtle-yard: After ſhe had hung about half an hour, (during which time ſhe was pulled by the Legs, and ſtrook on the Breaſt by divers of her

Anne Green hanged at *Oxford*, afterwards ſhe revived and is yet alive.

her friends, and others, that ſhe might be out of her pain) ſhe was cut down, put into a Coffin, and brought to a Houſe to be diſſected before ſome Phyſitians. When they opened the Coffin, they perceived a ratling in her throat, a Fellow ſtanding by, ſtamped upon her breaſt, and belly; yet Doctor *Petty* and two or three more then preſent, fell ſpeedily to uſe ſome means to bring her to life, and opened a vein, laid her in a warm bed, procured a woman to go into bed to her, and continued the uſe of divers other remedies, having reſpect to her ſenceleſſneſs, head, throat, and breaſt, ſo that in a few hours ſhe ſpake, the next day talked and coughed very heartily, and in ſhort ſpace perfectly recovered: Upon which firſt her reprieve, and then her pardon was procured: After this, ſhe (as upon the Gallows) ſtill inſiſted upon her innocency and integrity, in relation to the fact for which ſhe was condemned. And indeed this was looked upon as a ſpeciall providence of God, thus to deliver her, who in the judgements of thoſe that underſtood the buſineſſe, was deemed guiltleſſe,

leſſe. Herein did the hand of God wonderfully appear, in detecting the unadviſed actings of men, and in ſhewing us the danger we are in, when we are ſwayed either by paſſion or prejudice againſt the meaneſt of his Creatures.

The Parliament weighing how prone the people were to adore the ſhadow of the late King, though the ſubſtance was deſtroyed, cauſed his Statue that was ſet up at the Weſt end of the Cathedrall of St. *Pauls* to be pulled down, and that alſo in the Royall Exchange, over which they cauſed to be wrote this Motto.

Exit Tyrannus Regum Ultimus Anno Libertatis Angliæ reſtitutæ Primo, Anno Domini 1648. *January* 30.

They likewiſe cauſed that badge of Monarchy the Kings Arms, to be defaced and expunged out of all Churches, Chappels, and places of publick worſhip, and Courts of Judicature, throughout their Dominions: and this indeed was a means to make the giddy people forget the Garlick and Onyons of *Egypt* they much hankered after.

And to adde a more ſplendid luſtre to their ſtrength and greatneſſe; they were highly courted by Embaſſadors from the Neighbouring Nations, *viz.* *Holland*, *Spain*, and *Portugall*, yet the crafty *Hollander* held at a diſtance, as rather willing the proſperity of the Royall party, then heartily deſiring, or effectually endeavouring a peace with them.

The *Spaniard* as he had better ends, ſo had he better ſucceſſe; though in all his addreſſes he was ſtill reminded of his ſuſpending and delaying the execution of juſtice upon the Aſſaſſinates of the Engliſh Reſident at *Madrid*, ſince which time till now the controverſie between the King and Church about that buſineſſe hath been in debate.

The Portugal Ambaſſadour diſmiſt home.

The *Portugall* Embaſſador (after audience had before a Committee of Parliament, and ſeveral applications unto them) not being fully impowered, to give a plenary ſatisfaction to the State, for their vaſt expences, and to the Merchants for their great loſſes, all occaſioned by them, was at length diſmiſt.

Em-

Embaſſadors extraordinary were ſent from the Parliament of *England* to the States of the United Provinces; their Names were *Oliver* St. *John*, and *Walter Strickland*, men of ſingular parts and of approved integrity, who in gallant Equipage, with a magnificent train of followers, ſet ſail from the Downs, *March*, 11. 1651. On the 12. towards Evening, they came to anchor before *Hellevoit ſlugs*, but not without ſome danger: On the 13. they went in Boats to *Roterdam*, being met with Veſſels from the States, then by the Engliſh Merchants were conducted to the Engliſh houſe, and nobly entertained. During their ſtay there, the Spaniſh Embaſſador ſent a Gentleman to congratulate their ſafe Arrivall, and to deſire there might be a fair correſpondency and right underſtanding between their Lordſhips and him. About two or three dayes after they ſet forward for the *Hague*, where by the way the Maſter of the Ceremonies, with about thirtie Coaches, met them, and entertained them with ſome Complements, and conducted them to a Houſe at the *Hague*, prepared for their

Engliſh Ambaſſadors are ſent into *Holland*.

reception, where they were feasted three dayes by the States, and then had audience: where the Lord St. *John* made a Learned and Eloquent Speech in the English tongue, and then delivered a Copy thereof in Dutch and English, the heads whereof were in effect as follows.

they have audience.

That they were sent over to the High and Mighty States of the Netherlands, from the Parliament of the Commonwealth of *England*, to make a firm League and Confederacy between the two Republiques, if they think fit to accept thereof, notwithstanding the many injuries the English have sustain'd from the Dutch Nation.

Secondly, To renew and confirm those former Treaties and Agreements of trade and commerce made between the two Nations.

Thirdly, He shewed them the notable advantages of *England*, in respect of the pleasant and commodious situation thereof, for the advancement of trade and all other accommodations.

Lastly, He told them he was commanded by the Parliament of the Commonwealth

mon-wealth of *England* to let their Lordſhips know how highly they reſented the Execrable murther of Dr. *Doriſlaus* their Agent, and that he doubted not but that their Lordſhips would uſe their utmoſt care and induſtry in cauſing a ſtrict and diligent ſearch to be made after the Authors thereof.

After which the States (being acquainted with the many affronts the Ambaſſadors Gentlemen and others their attendants, had received from Engliſh Cavaliers and other ruffians) drew up a Proclamation and ſent it to the Ambaſſadors by the Lord *Catz*, to know whether they judged it full enough; the contents whereof was, to forbid all manner of perſons whatſoever, from giving any affront, either in word or deed, to any of the Ambaſſadors retinue, upon pain of corporal puniſhment.

Three moneths was now ſpent in this tedious and coſtly Embaſſie, and nothing obtained ſave affronts and abuſes of all kinds, and the Sword of Juſtice not drawn in their behalfe, againſt any one of that riotous rabble,

that

that ſo frequently ſwarmed at the Ambaſſadors gates, aſſaulting their ſervants, and reviling their perſons: of which injuries the Parliament being deeply ſenſible, and wearied with expectation of what fruits this Treaty would produce, reſolved (that ſeeing all their Propoſals and endeavours for a laſting and well grounded Peace, were anſwered with dilatory ſhifts and evaſions, on purpoſe to gain time upon the Engliſh, till they ſaw on which ſide the chance of war in *Scotland* would fall) to call home their Ambaſſadors; which ſudden and unexpected news did ſo ſurprize the Hoghen Mogens, that they courted them with frequent and unuſuall viſits; and with a multitude of feigned expreſſions; laboured to beget a good opinion in the Engliſh of the reality of their intentions towards an amicable compliance with this Nation: notwithſtanding all which the Ambaſſadors ſoon after return into *England*, *infecta pace*.

They return into *England*.

That which gave further cauſe of jealouſie to the Engliſh, that the Dutch plaid an underhand game with them was, becauſe Admirall *Van-Trump* with a Fleet

Fleet of Ships lay hovering upon the Coasts of *Scilly*, as though he would make an hostile attempt upon that place; but it being demanded of the States of *Holland*, what was the design of their Fleet in riding so neer that Island? It was answered that they had no other design therein, but to demand restitution of such Ships and Goods, as the Pirates thereof had taken from their People: with which answer the Parliament were somewhat satisfied; but not to trust them too far, speedy order was taken for reducing the same into their own hands.

The Islands of *Scilly* reduced.

Accordingly on the 18.th. of *April*, 1651. Gen. *Blake* (with the addition of a squadron of Ships commanded by Sr. *George Aiscue*, that were designed for reducing of the *Carybe* Islands,) set sail and landed 300 Seamen besides Landmen upon the Isle. The Seamen with much resolution, courage, and gallantry, led the Van, and easily made way for the rest; so that they soon became masters of the Islands of *Tresco* and *Briers*, took therein 150 Prisoners, and slew about twenty; they took also two considerable Frigots, the one of 18,

the

the other of 32 Guns; they likewiſe became Maſters of the beſt Harbour belonging to thoſe Iſlands: Hence the enemy fled to St. *Maries*, their chief place of ſtrength, which in ſhort time was ſurrendred. As to the exceeding great ſtrength and commodious ſituation of theſe Iſlands, I need not ſay much; for who ſo knowes thoſe parts, or hath obſerved the Card, will ſee what a neceſſity there was of reducing the ſame, and what a ſeaſonable mercy God was pleaſed to crown their endeavours withall, that they ſhould gain ſo conſiderable a place as that, being fortified both by Nature and Art, without the loſſe of ten men, from firſt to laſt.

Cornet Caſtle in *Guernſey* aſſaulted, but in vain.

Upon miſ-information of the ſtate of *Cornet* Caſtle in the Iſle of *Guernſey*, that then held out for the Royall party, a conſiderable number of Foot, with Ladders and all things neceſſary, gave an onſet; but whereas it was reported, and beleeved, that there was but fortie men in the Caſtle, and eighteen of them unable for ſervice, it appeared afterwards that there were ſixtie able men therein, enough to keep it againſt a far

ar greater number then was before it, ſo that their Ladders were beaten down nd broken with ſtones, timber, and aſe-ſhot from the flankers, and many f the Souldiers both ſlain and wound-d, inſomuch that it proved a work oo hot for the aſſailants: nor was here more ſafety in getting off, one or wo Boats full of men being ſunk by hot from the Caſtle; but how badly oever the buſineſſe ſucceeded, the Soul-iers were not in the leaſt wanting in heir duties.

Brown Buſhell beheaded at *Towerhill.*

There was executed at *Towerhill* one hat had been a notorious ſtickler for he Royall party by Sea and Land; for everall crimes of bloud and treachery cted by him, while he was in the ſer-ice of the Parliament, and after his evolt known by the Name of *Brown Buſhell.*

Blackneſſe taken by the Engliſh.

And now once more let us advance Northward, and obſerve the motions f the two Armies: The Engliſh (deſi-ous to gain upon their Adverſaries, s much as conſiſted with policy and heir own ſafety) with a commanded party under Col. *Monk*, ſet down before *Blackneſſe*, that had much annoyed their Quarters,

Quarters by ſheltring looſe rogues an
otherwiſe. After the batteries wer
made, and ſome ſhot ſpent at it, the
deſired Quarter, which (conſiderin
the ſtrength of the place) was granted
and the place forthwith yeelded. O
the other ſide the *Scots* begun to b
both powerfull and numerous to th
eye: For notwithſtanding the man
parties and Factions, Striſes, Æmula
tions, Contentions, Diviſions, Subdi
viſions, Excommunications, &c. the
peec't up an agreement (ſuch as it was
to the ſeeming ſatisfaction of all th
diſſenters: And now they joyn againſ
the common Enemy, having thei
greateſt hopes wrapt up in a moſt no
table deſign and confederacy, hatcht by
the Royall Covenanters of *England*,
and *Scotland*, whereby a generall riſing
in the County of *Lancaſter*, and part
adjacent was contrived; who by joyn
ing with a conſiderable force from *Scot
land*, ſhould have been able to confront
the greateſt power the Parliament then
had; and this plot had its riſe and
progreſſe from the Clergy, thoſe feu
datories of Rebellion and Treaſon;
but by Gods Providence was ſeaſonably
diſ-

diſcovered; the Grand Agent hereof was *Thomas Cook* of *Grayes Inne* Eſquire, who was apprehended and carryed before the Councell of State at White-Hall, whence he made his eſcape, but in few dayes after was retaken at a Houſe in the Strand. Next diſcovery was by means of a Ship bound from the North of *Scotland* to the Iſle of *Man*, which by contrary winds was driven into *Ayre*, and there ſecured and ſearcht, wherein were found many notable Papers, giving further light into the buſineſſe.

Not long after this, a Party of Horſe and Dragoons marched to *Grenock*, neer *Dunbarton*, where they ſeized Mr. *Birkenhead*, another Agent for the Royal deſigns, about whom they found ſuch Letters, Commiſſions and Inſtructions, that therein their whole plot was diſcovered: Upon which the Parliament ordered, that a conſiderable body of Horſe and Foot ſhould march Northward, under the command of Major Generall *Harriſon*, both to prevent inſurrections and likewiſe to oppoſe the Enemy, if they ſhould make an inrode by the way of *Carliſle*.

At

At *London* was under queſtion the moſt eminent actors in and contributors to the Plot aforeſaid, *viz.* Mr. *Chriſtopher Love*, Major *Alford*, Major *Adams*, Col. *Barton*, Mr. *Blackmore*, Mr. *Caſe*, Mr. *Cauton*, Dr. *Drake*, Mr. *Drake*, Capt. *Farr*. Mr. *Gibbons*, Mr. *Haviland*, Major *Huntington*, Mr. *Jenkings*, Mr. *Jaquel*, Mr. *Jackſon*, Lievt. Col. *Jackſon*, Capt. *Muſſey*, Mr. *Nalton*, Capt. *Potter*, Mr. *Robinſon*, Mr. *Sterks*, Col. *Sowton*, Col. *Vauhan*, and others; of all which there ſuffered only two, *viz.* Mr. *Love*, and Mr. *Gibbons*: Now Mr. *Love*, although by many circumlocutions, ſleights, and evaſions, he ſtrived to clear himſelf, yet beſides the witneſſes of his own party, that teſtified againſt him, he was everted out of his own Narrative, as alſo out of the ſeverall Petitions preſented by him to the Parliament in his own behalf, after he was condemned; which did but procure him a ſhort reſpit from death: for, on the 22. of *Auguſt*, 1651. he with Mr. *Gibbons* aforeſaid, were beheaded on *Tower-hill*; the reſt upon their humble Petitions and acknowledgements of their crimes were releaſt and pardoned.

Mr. *Love* and Mr. *Gibbons* executed.

And

And high time it was that ſuch an exemplary piece of juſtice, ſhould be inflicted upon the proud and obdurate Clergy, who till then thought themſelves out of the reach of Magiſtratical power, and that their Function might cloak their actions; but let them know that Magiſtracy is an Ordinance of God as well as Miniſtry; for there is no power but of God, and the powers that are, are ordained of God.

Therefore it would not be amiſſe, if our Governours in ſome particulars would imitate the Republique of *Venice*. Firſt, By not admitting Eccleſiaſtical perſons into ſecular Councels, becauſe they have relation to another Government, *viz.* Pontificiall. 2. By having a ſpecial care to the Pulpit, and the Preſſe, that no Church-man from the meaneſt Prieſt, to the Patriarch, dare tamper with the Affairs, deſigns, or tranſactions of the State: It being too well known (ſaith my Author) that Church-men are the moſt perilous and pernicious inſtruments in a State, if they miſapply their Talents, to poyſon the hearts of the people, to intoxicate their brains, ſuſcitate them

Howels Survey of the Signiory of Venice.

to ſedition and a miſlike of the Government; and they have more power to do this, in regard they have the ſway over the nobleſt part of the creature, the ſoul and intellectuals: therefore if any meddle with State-matters in the Pulpit, they are puniſht in an extraordinary ſevere manner, and this (ſaith he) is alledged for one main reaſon why the *Venetian* Republique hath kept their Liberties inviolable; and if it ſhall pleaſe God to put it into the hearts of our Governours, to take the like courſe, no doubt but we ſhall have the like bleſſing.

A riſing in *Wales.*

There hapned much about this time a petty inſurrection in *Wales*, two or three hundred being got together in behalf of the *Scots* King, whom tell-tale Fame (that hath continuall credence with the fickle multitude) had poſſeſt with pleaſing (and yet untrue) news of the defeating Gen. *Cromwell's* Army, and the advance of the *Scots* into *England*, which proſperous attempt had an event ſuitable to the undertaking, *viz.* confuſion and deſtruction.

The Engliſh being now deſirous to put

put a period to the warre in *Scotland*, by gaining a paſſage over the River into *Fife*, for the facilitating their work, and more eaſie tranſportation, cauſed ſeverall boats to be made, with which they gave many great Alarms to the Enemy on the other ſide, as alſo to thoſe in *Brunt* Iſland, in order to what they further intended.

The *Scots* alſo made many infalls upon the out-quarters and Garriſons of the Engliſh, wherein they had frequently good ſucceſſe, killing ſome, and ſlaying others, having the advantage of the Engliſh by their knowledge of the Countrey: for prevention whereof, orders were given out for drawing off their remoteſt Garriſons, and contracting their Quarters, which was done accordingly, and the Army put into a marching poſture for *Fife*, for which purpoſe *Blackneſſe* was made their Magazine; but the Ground not yet affording either Graſſe, or Oats, the enterprize was further ſuſpended.

The *Scots* having compleated their Levies to the Number of 15000 Foot, and 6000 Horſe, marched on this ſide

Sterling, to a place called *Torwood*, where they were faced by the Engliſh, but would not be drawn to an Engagement, yet ſtill lay encamped behind bogs, and inacceſſible faſtneſſes, on purpoſe to delay the Warre: Upon which the Engliſh reſolved to land ſome Forces on *Fife* ſide, and for that end there was drawn out 1600 Foot, and four Troops of Horſe commanded by Col. *Overton*, who attempted to land at Queens Ferry, which on the 17 of *July*, 1651. with the loſſe of about ſix men was effected, and preſently they fell to intrench themſelves: while this was doing, the Lord Gen. *Cromwell* with his Army marcht cloſe up to the Enemy, that in caſe they had marcht towards *Fife*, he might have engaged their rear before they could have reacht *Sterling*: The *Scots* receiving the Alarm the ſame day, forthwith ſent a conſiderable party of Horſe and Foot to the number of 4000 under Sir *John Brown* to drive the Engliſh out of *Fife*: upon which Gen. *Cromwell* ſent Major Gen. *Lambert* with two Regiments of Horſe and two of Foot to re-enforce the other party, who in 24 hours were ferryed

The Engliſh gain a paſſage over into *Fife*.

ferryed over, and joyned, upon which Col. *Okey* with his Regiment fell in among the Enemy, whereby they were forced to draw into a Battalia, as did the Engliſh alſo, who were more in number then the Enemy, though to equalize that they had greater advantages of ground. In this poſture they continued, facing each other about an hour and half; whereupon the Engliſh reſolved to attempt the Enemy by aſcending the Hill, which being done (after a ſhort diſpute) the *Scots* were utterly routed, 2000 or thereabouts were ſlain, and 1400 taken Priſoners, whereof Sir *John Brown* the Commander in chief was one, with Col. *Buchanan*, and many others of quality. Of the Engliſh there was few ſlain, but many wounded: A further additional ſtrength of Horſe and foot were ſent into *Fife*, ſo to ſtrengthen the Engliſh that they might be able to encounter the whole body of the *Scots* Army, if occaſion required.

4000 of the *Scots* routed, ſlain and taken.

Immediately upon this, was ſurrendred to the Engliſh the ſtrong Caſtle of *Inchigarvey*, ſituate on a rock in the midſt

Inchigarvey Caſtle ſurrendred to the Engliſh.

of the *Fryth*, between *Queens-Ferry* and *North-Ferry*, wherein were 16 pieces of Ordnance.

Brunt Iſland ſurrendred to the Engliſh.

July 27. The whole Engliſh Army appeared before *Brunt* Iſland, and ſent in a Summons, for rendition thereof, unto which the Governour returned a modeſt anſwer, and the next day accepted a Parley: Commiſſioners on both ſides were choſen, and after ſome debate it was agreed that the ſaid Iſland, with all the Proviſions, Guns, and Shipping of Warre, ſhould be delivered into the hands of the Engliſh &c. and that all the Officers and Souldiers in the ſaid Iſland, ſhould march away with Colours flying, Matches lighted, and Bullet in mouth. This place was of much concernment to the Engliſh, and ſerved for a ſtorehouſe of all neceſſary ſupplies for the ſupport of their Army.

St. *Johns* Town yeelded to the Engliſh.

Thence the Army marched without ſtay to St. *Johns* Town, a place of great ſtrength and importance, into which the enemy had newly boated a Regiment of Foot: yet when the Engliſh broke down their ſluces, and let the water out of the Graff, the enemies courage

rage failed them, ſo that it was in ſhort ſpace delivered.

This was no ſooner done, but the main body of the Engliſh Army, were conſtrained to attend more eminent ſervice, *viz.* the purſuit of the *Scots* King, who with an Army of about 16000 Horſe and Foot, had ſlipt into *England* by the way of *Carliſle*: accordingly moſt of the Infantry were boated over to *Leith*, with as much expedition as could be, and preſently after the Horſe: Orders were immediately given to Major Gen. *Lambert*, to march with 3000 Horſe and Dragoons, and (if he could) to get into the rear of the enemy. Major Gen. *Harriſon* was ordered likewiſe to to get into their van, to ſtop them, and do what further he thought fit: beſides theſe there was about ſixteen Regiments of Horſe and Foot, with Gen. *Cromwell* upon their march after the Enemy: And to proſecute the affairs of *Scotland*, Liev. Gen. *Monk* was left with a party of 7000 Horſe and Foot, who ſtraightway took in the ſtrong Town and Caſtle of *Sterling*, *Aberdeen*, *Abernethy*, *Dundee*, *Dunotter* Caſtle, *Dunbarton* Caſtle, with

The *Scots* enter *England* by the way of *Carliſle*.

ſeverall others, ſo that the whole Realme of *Scotland*, was (after a paſſage gained into *Fife*) with little or no difficulty ſubdued and made tributary to the Republick of *England*.

The *Scots* enter the City of *Worceſter.*

The *Scots* Army, after many halts and skirmiſhes, long and tedious marches, weakned in their bodies, and diſtracted in their minds, decreaſing rather then increaſing, at length put into *Worceſter*; whence the King ſent out his Letters mandatory to Sir *Thomas Middleton* to raiſe forces for him, and to Col. *Mackworth*, Governour of *Shrewsbury* to the like purpoſe, as he did to others alſo, but without ſucceſſe. He was likewiſe proclaimed King of *Great Britaine*, *France* and *Ireland*, in moſt places where he came: which blaſt of Honour (like *Jonah*'s Gourd) quickly vaniſht: for alas by this project of theirs, of coming into *England*, they run themſelves into inevitable danger, as the Poet ſayes,

Decidit in Scyllam, qui vult vitare Charybdim;

being invironed on all ſides with the Militia Forces of the ſeverall Counties of

of the Nation, beſides Gen. *Cromwels* Army they ſo much dreaded; there was likewiſe a conſiderable body of Horſe and Foot under Major Gen. *Lambert* and *Harriſon* that attended their motions. Col. *Robert Lilburne* was left in *Lancaſhire* to hinder the Earl of *Derby* from raiſing Forces in thoſe parts; other parties were diſpoſed into ſeverall other places, to hinder the enemy of Proviſion, or ſtop their flight as occaſion ſhould be.

The Earle of *Derby* being landed (as was expected) at *Wyewater* in *Lancaſhire*, with about 300 Gentlemen and others, endeavoured to raiſe the Country, while the Engliſh were buſied at *Worceſter*, and in ſhort ſpace by the acceſſion of Papiſts, Royaliſts, and diſcontented Presbyterians, they encreaſed to the number of 1500: Gen. *Cromwells* Regiment of Foot being then at *Manchester*, was appointed to meet Col. *Lilburne* at *Preſton*: To prevent this conjunction, the enemy bent their courſe towards *Manchester* to ſurprize the ſaid Regiment; whereupon Col. *Lilburne* aſſay'd to flank the enemy in their march, and by that means to joyn with

The Earl of *Derby* routed in *Lancaſhire*

with thoſe Foot; which the enemy perceived, and preſt to engage. Now though Col. *Lilburn* was overmatcht with Foot in point of number, whereby the diſpute proved tedious and difficult, yet in the ſpace of an hour, the enemy was totally routed, many perſons of quality were taken, as Col. *Leg*, Col. *John Robinſon*, Col. *Bayns*, Col. *Gerard*, 4 Lievt. Col. 1 Major, 4 Captains, 2 Lievtenants, 20 Gentlemen and Reformadoes, 500 Common Souldiers, with all their baggage, Sumpters, Arms and Ammunition, the Earl of *Derby*'s George, Garter, and other Robes with badges of the Order, but he himſelf eſcaped and recovered *Worceſter*: There were ſlain the Lord *Widrington*, Sir *Thomas Tildeſly*, Col. *Matth. Boynton*, Sir *William Throgmorton*, Sir *Francis Gamuel*, with ſome other inferior Officers, and about 60 private Souldiers. Of the Parliaments party but ten were ſlain, but many wounded: For this piece of ſervice Col. *Lilburn* was bountifully rewarded, as he indeed deſerved.

Gen. *Cromwell* (who by delayes never

ver contributed to approaching dangers) with his Army came to *Worceſter*, before he was either deſired or expected by his Adverſaries; when as the whole Army was preſently diſpoſed about the City, in order to a cloſe begirting thereof.

The firſt remarkable attempt, was the poſſeſſing a Paſſe upon the *Severne*, at a place called *Upton*, which was done by a party led on by Major Gen. *Lambert*, and was preſently made good by Lievt. Gen. *Fleetwoods* Brigade, who marched towards the River *Teame*, over which was made a Bridge of Boats, and another over *Severn* on the Generals ſide; upon which the enemy took the Alarme, and drew out Horſe and Foot, to oppoſe the Lievt. Generals paſſage; to whoſe relief there was commanded over Collonel *Inglesbyes*, and Col. *Fairfax* Regiments of Foot, the Generals Lifeguard, and Col. *Hackers* Regiment of Horſe; all which were led on by Gen. *Cromwell* in perſon: then was commanded over likewiſe Col. *Goffs*, and Major Gen. *Deans* Regiments, who fell to ſcouring the hedges, which the enemy had lined,

lined, and beat them from hedge to hedge, and being ſeconded by a freſh ſupply (after about an hours ſharp diſpute) the enemy was forced to give ground and fly to *Powick* Bridge, where with about three Regiments more they maintained another hot diſpute, but at length quitted their ground alſo, and ran into *Worceſter*, except ſome that were taken.

After which (renewing their courage) they drew out what Horſe and Foot they could on the Generals ſide, thinking moſt of his Army had been on the other ſide, making a bold and reſolute ſally, whereby the Generalls men were forced a little to retire; but the ſcales preſently turned, and in ſuch ſort that the enemy was totally routed, both Horſe and Foot, their Works, and Fort-Royall were taken, and their Canon turned upon themſelves, the Town alſo was ſtraightway entred and ſacked; moſt of the *Scots* Infantry were ſlain and taken, but of their Horſe above 3000 eſcaped, of which Col. *Barton* lying about *Bewdly* with ſome Horſe and Dragoons, took neer upon a thouſand; Col. *Lilburne* with

The *Scots* routed at *Worceſter*, *Sept.* 3. 1651.

with the Generalls Regiment of Foot, met with the Earl of *Derby*, that lately ſo narrowly miſt his hands, with the Earl of *Lauderdaile* and above an hundred perſons of quality more. In this engagement and the gleanings thereof, there were taken priſoners neer 10000, and about 3000 ſlain: Thoſe of Quality taken, were Duke *Hamilton*, Earl *Lauderdaile*, Earl of *Rothes* Earl of *Carnwath*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, Sir *John Packington*, Sir *Charles Cunningham*, Sir *Ralph Clare*, Lord *Spine*, Lord *Sinclare*, Earl of *Cleveland*, Earl of *Derby*, Earl of *Kelly*, Col. *Graves*, Mr. *Richard Fanſhaw*, Secretary to the *Scots* King: 6 Col. of Horſe, 13 of Foot, 9 Lievt. Col. of Horſe, 8 of Foot, 6 Majors of Horſe, 13 Majors of Foot, 37 Capt. of Horſe, 72 Capt. of Foot, 55 Quartermaſters of Horſe, 89 Lievtenants of Foot; Major Gen. *Pitſcotty*, Major Gen. *Montgomery*, the Lievt. Gen. of the Ordnance, Adjut. Generall of the Foot, the Marſhall, Quartermaſter Generall, and Waggonmaſter Generall: 76 Cornets of Horſe, 99 Enſigns of Foot, 30 of the Kings Servants, 9 Miniſters, 9 Chirurgions,

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158 Colours, the Kings Standard, Coach and Horſes, with other rich goods, and his Collar of SS. Many Parties were taken beſides in ſeverall other places, as *Warwickſhire*, *Shropſhire*, *Lancaſhire*, *Cheſhire*, *Yorkſhire*, &c. inſomuch that few of that great Body eſcaped, but were either killed or taken. Major Generall *Maſſey* being ſorely wounded, ſurrendred himſelf to the Counteſſe of *Stamford*, and by the Lord *Grey* of *Groby* her Sonne, was ſecured and ſent to *London*, whence in ſhort ſpace he made an eſcape: In another place was taken Major Gen. *Middleton*, and Lievt. Gen. *David Leſley*; ſo that I may ſay, the gleanings of this Victory were not much inferior to the harveſt thereof.

Neer this time, moſt of the Nobility and Gentry of *Scotland*, were taken at a place called *Ellet* in that Nation, where they were aſſembled to propagate the Royall deſigns: *viz.* Old Gen. *Leſley*, Earl Marſhall, Lord of *Keith*, Earl of *Craford*, Lord *Ogilby*, Lord *Burgoiny*, Lord *Huntly*, Lord *Lee*, with many Knights, Gentlemen and Miniſters: all which were ſoon after ſhipped

hipped and ſent for *England.*

Such was the fate that attended the *Scots* and their King, that he who a few dayes before was proclaimed King of *Great Britain*, had now neither Camp nor Garriſon, nor lodging to flie unto, or ſafely to repoſe himſelf in for ſhelter, 500 *l.* ſterling being offered to any that ſhould detect him; which notwithſtanding he eſcaped, making a diſguiſed peregrination through City and Country, till he met with a fit opportunity for his tranſportation into *France*, where he now is. Yet of the great number of his friends, adherents and followers that were taken, none of quality ſuffered but the Earl of *Derby*, who was beheaded at *Bolton* in *Lancaſhire*, and Sir *Tim. Fetherſton*, others of leſſe note were executed at *Cheſter*, *Shrewsbury* and other places.

Earl of *Derby* beheaded.

Nor did the Royalliſts themſelves expect any other or better fortune would attend them in this invaſion, then that you have heard; as appears by Duke *Hamilton*'s Letter to Mr. *Will. Crofts*, taken among other Papers, a few dayes before the fight, the ſumme whereof follows.

We

Duke *Hamiltons* Letter.

WE are all laughing at the ridiculousneſſe of our condition, who having quit Scotland, *being ſcarce able to maintain it; yet we graſp at all, and nothing but all will ſatisfie us, or to loſe all: I confeſſe I cannot tell whether our hopes or fears are greateſt; but we have one ſtout Argument, and that is deſpair, for we muſt now either ſhortly fight or die. All the Rogues have left us, I will not ſay whether for fear or diſloyalty; but all now with his Majeſty are ſuch as will not diſpute his Commands.*

So that you ſee, this undertaking was not the product of a mature and deliberate counſell, but of neceſſity and deſperation.

Soon after this the Parliament took order for reducing the two Iſlands of *Jerſey* and *Man*; that had been and would ſtill be notable receptacles, for the entertaining all manner of Fugitives and diſaffected perſons.

In order to which buſineſſe, Col. *Hayne* with about two Regiments of Foot and two Troops of Horſe, on the

the 14. of *Octob.* 1651. were ſhipt at *Weymouth* for *Jerſey*; they were in all eighty Veſſels, and ſet ſayl *Octob.* 17. but a ſtorm forced them in again. On the 19 they ſet ſail again, and about 12 that night came to an Anchor under *Sark* Iſland, next morning they bent their courſe towards *Jerſey*, and came to an Anchor in St. *Owens* Bay; next day they ſailed and Anchored before St. *Brelades* Bay, when the ſeas proved ſo rough that the Fleet was ſcattered; notwithſtanding on the 21 it was reſolved that an attempt ſhould be made upon the Iſland that night at St. *Owens* Bay, being neceſſitated thereunto for want of Horſemeat; in few hours after they embarked their men aboard the ſmall Boats, Gen *Blake* and all his Officers were very active in this buſineſſe, who about two hours after the floud, weighed Anchor, cut ſome of their Cables, hoiſted ſails and ſtood in for the ſhoare, and were ſoon aground on the ſhoare ſide, ſome at three foot, ſome at four, five, ſix, ſeven foot water; their men preſently leapt out, ſome up to the middle, ſome to the neck, and ran aſhoare;

the enemy playing hard upon them with great and ſmall ſhot, and with their Horſe gave a hot charge; yet after half an hours diſpute, they fled and left behind them 12 Guns, and ſome Colours at that place; after which and that their Horſe were landed, they marched further into the Iſland, and on the 23. of *Octob.* poſſeſt themſelves of three Forts more with two Guns in each; they marched on further till they came within ſight of *Elizabeth* Caſtle, under which was a Fort called St. *Albans* Tower, where was 14 Guns, the ſpeedy reducement whereof was reſolved upon, and a Summons ſent in, and in two hours time it was delivered up. The next buſineſſe they had to do, was to take in Mount *Orgueil* Caſtle, which upon eaſie tearms was alſo ſurrendred. But *Elizabeth* Caſtle being a place of farre greater ſtrength, was not reduced till the middle of *Decemb.* following; the Governour thereof Sir *George Carteret*, had large tearms granted both to himſelf and all with him, by reaſon of the marvellous ſtrength and ſituation thereof, which was ſuch as might have coſt

The Iſland of *Jerſey* reduced.

coſt much blood, treaſure and time in the gaining of it.

Octob. 16. 1651. Under Colloneli *Duckenfield* were ſhipt three Regiments of Foot, *viz.* Gen. *Cromwells* Regiment commanded by Lievtenant Col. *Worſly*, Major Gen. *Dean's* Regiment, commanded by Lievt. Col. *Mitchell*, and Collonel *Duckenfields* Regiment, with two Troops of Horſe, theſe were all ſhipt at *Cheſter* and *Liverpool* for the reducing the Iſle of *Man*: and on *Octob.* 18. they hoiſted ſail, but by contrary winds, were driven into the Harbour of *Beumorris*, on the 25. about two in the morning, the wind coming about ſomewhat Southerly, with a pretty freſh gale, they ſet ſail again, and about two or three a clock in the afternoon, they had a cleer view of the *Calf* of *Man*, Caſtle *Ruſhen*, *Derby* Fort, *Douglas* Fort, and moſt part of the Iſland, as alſo of the Iſlanders, both Horſe and Foot in their ſeverall motions, muſtering up what ſtrength they could: when by a ſudden ſtorm the Fleet was hindred from coming up any thing neer the ſhoar; upon which they ſteered their courſe

towards the North end of the Iſland, and with no ſmall difficultie fetcht *Ramſey*-Bay that night, where they caſt Anchor, and with a ſmall Party faced the Iſlanders, yet was there no ſhot exchanged. *Octob.* 16. came on board an Iſlander, imployed by the chief of that Iſland, to aſſure the Engliſh they ſhould have no oppoſition in landing, but might ſecurely come under their Forts, which they had taken poſſeſſion of, for them, and that only two Caſtles held out, *viz.* Caſtle *Ruſhen*, and Caſtle *Peele*, which were kept by the Forces of the Count of *Derby*: now becauſe he had nothing in writing to confirm what he had ſaid, he was diſtruſted; wherefore Major *Fox* was boated into the Iſland, to enquire the truth of what the Iſlander had reported, and forthwith returned with the full confirmation thereof; and preſently after ſome came from the Iſland as Commiſſioners, entreating that their poor Iſland might be preſerved from ſpoyl, and the Inhabitants from undoing; by landing only ſome part of a Regiment, or at the utmoſt, but a Regiment; upon which,

they

they would bring Provisions at a marketable rate, to the shoar, to supply the wants of such as should continue on shipboard, and would assist those that were to land, in reducing the Castles: which Propoſals were in part assented unto by the Commander in Chief Col. *Duckenfield*, being somewhat obliged thereto by the civilities of the people. But on the 27. most of the men on shipboard were endangered by a long and continued storm, many of the Vessels not being able to ride in the Bay: one ran ashore and was bulged, but the men saved, many others were driven severally up and down; which dangers by sea, and delayes by land, the Castles still holding out; on the 28. Horse and Foot were ordered to come on shoar, and being possest of all the Forts in the Island, they besieged both the Castles of *Peele* and *Rushen*, in which the Countesse of *Derby* then was, both which were presently summoned and brought to very low terms, without any bloud shed; and delivered up to Col. *Duckenfield* for the use of the Parliament of *England*, *Octob.* 26. 1651. Where

The Isle of *Man* reduced.

Castle *Peele* and *Rushen* taken.

was found ſtore of Ammunition and Proviſion of all ſorts, and in the Harbour ſome Veſſels alſo were taken: Theſe Caſtles were of ſuch ſtrength, that if it had pleaſed God the defendants had not been poſſeſt with a ſpirit of fear, much bloud might have been ſpent in the reducing of them.

Cornet Caſtle in *Guernſey* ſurrendered.

In ſhort ſpace after there was ſurrendred to the Parliaments Forces, that ſtrong and impregnable hold of *Cornet* Caſtle in the Iſle of *Guernſey*.

The next remarkable paſſage of the Affairs of this Nation, was the deceaſe of two of the Parliaments Chieftains, one was Generall *Popham*, one of the Admirals of the Engliſh Fleet, a man of ſingular worth and gallantry; yet his ſhort continuance in that employment, did not ſo much ſhew us what he was, as what he would have been, had it pleaſed the great Diſpoſer of all things to have prolonged his dayes.

The other was the never to be forgotten *Henry Ireton* Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, under his Father in Law his Excellency the Lord Generall *Cromwell*, who ended his dayes ſhortly after the ſiege and

and taking of *Limrick* in *Ireland*: a man who for piety, prudence and policy in Civill and Martiall affairs, equaled if not excelled the moſt of men: yet was there left behind ſuch worthy Patriots, and Champions of their Country, as upon all occaſions have ſtood in the gap of the greateſt difficulties.

The Parliament (being now throughly ſenſible of the many delayes, miſchiefs and wrongs, for a long time, and even now practiſed by the *Hollanders*, both in their Treaties and traffique) ſet forth an Act for encreaſe of Shipping, and encouragement of Navigation, which was the moſt pleaſing and advantageous Act to the Merchants and Seamen that could be, and by which the hearts of theſe rough ſpirited men were more endeared to the Parliaments Intereſt, then by any thing they ever did, or could do: the heads whereof were theſe.

The Act for Navigation.

That no Commodity whatſoever of the growth or Manufacture of Aſia, Africa, *or* America, *or any part thereof, as well of the Engliſh Plantations as others, ſhall be imported into* England, Ireland, *or any the*

territories thereof, in any ſhips or Veſſels, but in ſuch only as do truly belong to this Commonwealth or the Plantations thereof, under penalty of the forfeiture of Goods and Veſſels: and of Europe *the like.*

That no Commodities whatſoever of forreign growth or manufacture, which are to be brought into this Commonwealth in Ships belonging to the People thereof, ſhall be by them ſhipped from any places, but only from thoſe of the ſaid growth, production or manufacture; or from thoſe Ports where the ſaid Commodities can only be, or uſually have been ſhipt for tranſportation, and from none other places.

That no ſorts of Fiſh uſually caught by the people of this Nation, nor any Oyl made of Fiſh, nor any Whale, Finne or Whalebones, ſhall be imported, as aboveſaid, but only ſuch as ſhall be caught in Veſſels belonging to the people of this Nation, under the former penalty.

That no kinds of ſalted Fiſh, from the firſt of February, 1653. *ſhall be exported out of this Land, in any other ſave Engliſh Veſſels.*

Severall other Exceptions and Proviſoes there was in reference to the Commodities of *Eaſt-India*, from the Levant

Levant Seas, from the Ports of *Spain* and *Portugall*: This is the ſubſtance of that Act which did ſo exceedingly perplex the avaritious, greedy and encroaching *Hollander*. Who notwithſtanding ſet on foot another Treaty with the Engliſh, by ſending Ambaſſadors extraordinary, and ſeeing they could not obtain their deſires thereby, they aſſayed to do it by force and treachery: which machinations, God (in mercy to this poor Nation) by weak inſtruments, detected and turned upon their own heads: yet could they have procured the calling in of that Act, they would hardly have ſtuck at any other the demands of the Engliſh; but failing therein, they began to diſpute that antient and unqueſtionable Right of the Engliſh Soveraignty in the narrow Seas, by refuſing to ſtrike therein, for which they had the fortune to be always beaten, not thriving in any ſuch contempt or bravado; upon which occaſion began that ſad breach between the two Republiques, the effects whereof we yet feele and groan under; from which God in his good time will deliver us.

For

The first Sea-fight between the *Dutch* and the *English.*

For in *May*, 1652. *Van-Trump* Admirall of the Dutch Fleet, with about 42 ſail of Ships, was diſcovered on the backſide of the *Goodwin-ſands* by Major *Bourn*, who commanded a ſquadron of the Engliſh Ships, the Dutch bearing towards *Dover-Road*: upon which the Grey-hound Frigot was commanded to make ſail and ſpeak with them, which ſhe did, and then they ſtrook their top-ſayl, demeaned themſelves civilly and ſaid, they came from Admirall *Trump*, with a Meſſage to the Commander in chief of the Engliſh Fleet: And coming aboard they ſaluted our Ships, and in order to the ſatisfaction of our Nation, brought this accompt: That the Northerly winds having blown hard ſeverall dayes, they were forced further Southward then they intended, and having rode for ſome dayes off *Dunkirk*, where they had loſt divers Anchors and Cables, profeſſing they intended no injury to the Engliſh Nation. Gen. *Blake* with the reſt of the Engliſh Fleet, was at that time to the Weſtward; but receiving ſpeedy advice of all theſe paſſages from Major *Bourne*,

urne made what haſte poſſibly he could ply towards them; and on the 19 of *May* in the morning, he ſaw them at nchor about *Dover-Road*, and being ithin three Leagues of them, they eighed and ſtood to the Eaſtward, here they met with an Expreſſe from he States: whereupon he haſtned ith all the ſayl he could make to- ards ours, and bore directly up with ur Fleet, *Van-Trump* being the head- oſt.

Upon which Gen. *Blake* ſhot three uns at *Van-Trumps* Flag, but with- ut Balls, and *Van-Trump* anſwered ith a Gun on the averſe ſide of his hip, ſignifying a diſdain, and inſtead f ſtriking his top-ſayl, hung out a d Flag, which was the ſignall for is whole Fleet, and gave Gen. *Blake* broad-ſide; this was the manner of he beginning of that Fight which hath auſed ſo much trouble to the two Commonwealths; the continuance was or about four hours, untill night par- d them, in which fight one of the utch Ships was ſunk, and another of o Guns taken, with the Captains of oth, and about 150 Priſoners; of

the

the Engliſh there were about ten ſlain and fortie wounded: the Engliſh Admirall received much hurt in her Maſts, Sails, and Rigging, many ſhot were likewiſe placed in her Hull, and the hurt that was done to the reſt of the Fleet was not conſiderable.

This attempt of the Dutch when they were upon a Treaty, did ſo incenſe the Parliament, that notwithſtanding all the addreſſes and overtures of their Ambaſſadours, and the coming over of two more, they could not appeaſe them without ſatisfaction for the injury.

Although in ſeverall Papers put to the Councell of State they labour to excuſe the ſame, alledging,

The Apology of the Dutch Ambaſſadours for the late affront offered to the Engliſh in the *Downs*.

That the unhappy Fight between the Ships of both Commonwealths, did happen without the knowledge and againſt the wills of their Lords States Generall of the Netherlands, taking God the ſearcher of mens hearts to witneſſe the ſame: and that by Letters and Meſſages, they were dayly aſſured of the ſincerity of their ſaid Lords, and that with great grief and aſtoniſhment they received the ſaid News of that unhappy raſh action; and thereupon fell into conſultation about a

ten ſtedy to mitigate that raw and bloudy wound:
liſh And to that end had appointed a ſolemn meet-
r Maſ of all the Provinces, whereby they doubt-
ot w not (but by Gods favour) ſuch preſent cure
nd t theſe troubles may be wrought, whereby
t of it only the outward cauſe of all further e-
lls may be taken away, but alſo by an in-
wh rne comfort, the minds may be redreſſed
d ſo nd reduced again, to a better hope of the
otwi reaty in hand; and that this thing was moſt
vertu rneſtly agitated by their Lords for the com-
comi on good of both Nations, to ſhun the deteſta-
not a le ſhedding of Chriſtian bloud, ſo much
or th ſired by the enemies of both Nations:
hey therefore crave and beſeech this Honor-
put ble Councell, by the pledges of common Re-
bour gion and Liberty, to ſuffer nothing to be
one out of too much heat, that afterwards
e Sh nay prove neither revocable nor repairable,
with y too late idle vows and wiſhes; but that
of hey might without delay receive a kind An-
erlan wer; which they deſire ſo much the more,
earts ecauſe the Ships of their Lords and Ship-
ers a ers, as well in the broad Sea, as in the Ports
the ſ of this Commonwealth, ſome by force and ſome
h gr y fighting are kept.
fat

; a Unto which the Parliament reply-
a re d,
me That

The Parliaments Answer to and resolution thereupon.

That calling to mind with what continued demonstrations of friendship, they have demeaned themselves towards their Neighbours of the united Provinces, from the beginning of their intestine troubles, omitting nothing that might tend to a good correspondency with them, do find themselves much surprized with the unsuitable returns that have been made thereunto, and especially at the Acts of Hostility lately committed in the very roads of England, *upon the Ships of this Commonwealth: Upon consideration of all which, and of the severall Papers delivered by the Ambassadors into the Councel of State, they further answered: That as they would be willing to make a charitable construction of the expressions in the said Papers, endeavouring to represent the late Engagement of the Fleets to have hapned without the Knowledge, and against the Mind of their Superiors; So when they consider how disagreeable to that Profession, the Revolutions and Actions of your State, and their Ministers at Sea, have been in the midst of a Treaty offered by themselves, and managed here by their Ambassadours; the extraordinary preparations of an hundred and fiftie saile of Ships, without any visible occasion, and the Instructions themselves given by the States*

States to their Commanders at Sea; too much cauſe is found to beleeve, that the Lords, the States Generall of the united Provinces, have an intention by force to uſurp the known Right of England *in the Seas, to deſtroy the Fleets that are (under God) their Walls and Bulwarks, and thereby to expoſe this Commonwealth to Invaſion at their pleaſure, as by their late Action they have attempted to do: Whereupon the Parliament conceive themſelves obliged to endeavour, with Gods aſſiſtance, as they ſhall have opportunity, to ſeek Reparation of the wrongs already ſuffered, and Security that the like be not attempted for the future. Nevertheleſſe with this mind and deſire, that all differences betwixt the Nations may (if poſſibly) be friendly and peaceably compoſed, as God ſhall open a way by his providence thereunto, and circumſtances ſhall be conducing, to render ſuch endeavours leſſe dilatory, and more effectuall then thoſe of this kind heretofore uſually have been.*

This ſhort and ſmart anſwer contained yet ſomething in it that tended to a poſſibility of an accommodation; yet all the ſeverall conferences and debates about this buſineſſe came to nothing,

The Dutch Ambaſſadours have audience and depart

thing, but broke quite off, and in ſhort ſpace after the Ambaſſadors had audience in Parliament, took their leaves, and departed.

And now theſe two mighty States prepare to offend each other, aud accordingly Gen. *Blake* the Engliſh Admirall, with a gallant and reſolute Fleet of ſhips, advances Northward, towards the Iſles of *Orkney*, to ſeize upon and hinder all ſuch as they ſhould find fiſhing on thoſe coaſts; where he took 12 Dutch men of Warre guarding their Buſſes, but moſt of the Buſſes were let go.

The Fight between the *Dutch* and Engliſh Fleets neer *Plimouth*.

Sir *George Ayſcue* with his Squadron of Ships being left to guard the narrow Sea, diſcovered a Fleet of *Flemings* between *Dover* and *Calice*, being about 30; of which 10 were taken and burnt, the reſt ran aſhoar on the Coaſts of *France*: Many other Prizes were dayly brought in (both of the Dutch and French) by the Ships and Frigots of this Commonwealth. Thence Sir *George Ayſcue* with his Fleet ſailed to the Weſtward, to ſeek out the Dutch Fleet, to guard the Seas, and to conduct the Merchant-men that lay at *Plimouth*,

Plimouth through the Channel: and being about ſeven or eight Leagues off *Plimouth*, he received intelligence of the Dutch Fleet, and preſently a Councell of Warre was called, upon which they reſolved to ſtand over for the Coaſt of *France*, as the moſt probable way to meet with them; and the ſame day being the 16. of *Aug.* between one and two in the afternoon, they had ſight of the Dutch Fleet, and preſently made what ſaile they could towards them, to diſcover their number, being about 60 Sail of Men of Warre, and 30 Merchantmen: the Engliſh were but 38. ſaile, four Fireſhips, and four Scouts; yet they came up with the enemy about four in the afternoon, and began the fight with much reſolution and gallantry; Sir *George* and about ſix other Ships charging through the whole body of the enemies Fleet, received much hurt in their Hulls, Maſts, Sails, and Rigging: yet did they tack-about, weather them and charge them all again, and continued thus engaged in the body of the enemies Fleet, till it was dark night; and had not the reſt of the Engliſh Captains failed to do their

duties, this Dutch Fleet (in all likelihood) had been wholly defeated. In this engagement the Engliſh had ſome ſlain and ſome wounded, but of note they loſt only Captain *Pack*, whoſe Leg being ſhot off, he dyed ſoon after of it, who was an honeſt and valiant Seaman: there was wounded Captain *Liſle*, and Captain *Witheridge*: a Fire-ſhip of theirs was ſunk, alſo two other Ships of the enemies were ſuppoſed to be ſunk, but what other loſſe they received, an accompt could not be had: the darkneſſe of the night put a period to the diſpute, ſo that the Dutch ſtood away for the Coaſts of *France*, and the Engliſh for the Port of *Plimouth*, to repair their Maſts and Rigging, without which they could no further proſecute the enemy.

Both Fleets retire.

During this engagement, Gen. *Blake* came from the Northward into the *Downs*, where there fell into his hands about ſix more conſiderable Dutch Prizes, and ſent ſome Frigots to the Weſtward, to reinforce Sir *George Ayſcues* Fleet. Preſently after this, Capt. *Penn* with a ſquadron of Ships hovering about the Coaſts of *France* ſurpri-

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zed ſix Ships more belonging to the Dutch, which had been in the Duke of *Venice* ſervice, and were now returned richly laden, all ſtout Ships of Warre, and of great burthen.

Sept. 5. The Engliſh Fleet under Gen. *Blake* riding in the Downs, receiving intelligence of a French Fleet, weighed Anchor and ſtood over for the French Coaſts; about five of the clock they deſcryed them weighing Anchor in *Calice* road, thinking by that means to eſcape: the night approaching, the Engliſh chaſed them as farre as they durſt for the Sands of *Dunkirk*, took moſt of them, and about midnight gave over: The Names of thoſe taken were as follows.

The Triton commanded by *Chevalier de Verdiel*, a Ship of 31 Guns, in which was *Monſieur Bimulet*, Commander in Chief of all the Fleet.

The *Shepheard*, commanded by *Chevalier Boymerant*, of 29 Guns.

The *Gift of God*, commanded by *Chevalier de la Charta*, of 30 Guns.

The *Dutcheſs*, commanded by *Monſieur de la Roch*, of 22 Guns.

The *Creſcent*, commanded by *Mon-*

ſieur de la Viel Dean, of 26 Guns.

The *Hunter*, commanded by *Monſieur de la Gicleck*, of 22 Guns.

The St. *Lewis*, commanded by *Monſieur de la Gory*, of 28 Guns.

A ſmall Frigot of eight Guns.

Six Fireſhips.

This French Fleet was bound to touch at *Calice*, there to take in Proviſions and Men for the Relief of *Dunkirk*: but the Engliſh thus intercepting them, the *Dunkirkers* deſpaired of any relief, and yeelded it up to the *Spaniards*; the like alſo did *Graveling*: this did in part retaliate for thoſe great loſſes and injuries the Engliſh had ſuſtained from the French.

The Fight between the Dutch and the Engliſh Fleets, called *The Kentiſh knock.*

Sep. 27. Gen. *Blake* with his Fleet, diſcovered on the backſide of *Goodwin Sands*, about 60 ſaile of Dutch men of Warre, under the command of Admirall *De Wit*: on the 28. Gen. *Blake* with his Fleet got under ſaile, and bore in among the enemy, but being upon a Sand called the *Kentiſh Knock* (under which the Dutch placed themſelves, that the Engliſh might be miſchieved if they ſhould endeavour the weather-gage,) they found they had not three fathom

fathom water, inſomuch that the General's Ship, the *Soveraign*, the *Reſolution*, the *Andrew*, and others, were on ground: but without any harm; they all got preſently off, fell to the buſineſſe again, and ſtaid by the enemy till night parted: After this diſpute the Dutch abode all night at ſome diſtance to Leeward of the Engliſh, as if they had an intention to engage again. Next morning, *Sep.* 29. at day break, the Dutch Fleet was ſeen about two Leagues Northeaſt of the Engliſh; who (though there was but little wind and various) bore after them all the forenoon, but the wind coming to North and B. Weſt, they could not get up to them: yet ſome of the beſt Frigots were commanded to bear up as neer the Dutch as they could, and to keep them in play till the reſt of the Fleet could get up; and with much adoe about three a clock got within ſhot of the enemy, who fearing that by degrees, the Engliſh Fleet would get within them, ſet up their main Sailes and ran for it, after whom about ten Frigots had the chaſe till ſix a clock that night. Next morning *Sept.* 30. the Engliſh

The Dutch are ſhamefully worſted

bore after them again with a freſh gale at S. W. and purſued them untill they had ſight of *Weſt-Gabell* in *Zealand*, and ſaw them run into *Goree*. Hereupon the Engliſh concluded at a Councel of Warre, not to run further upon the Coaſts of *Holland*, as well to avoid the ſhallowes, as becauſe of the want of Proviſion in the Fleet.

The loſſe that the Dutch apparently ſuſtained was, that three of their Ships were diſabled in the firſt encounter, all their Maſts being cut down, others of them loſt their heads, and others their Boltſprit-maſts, and Yards, the Dutch Rear-Admirall being towed by a Fly-boat of 32 Guns, was boarded by the *None-ſuch* Frigot with 30 men, and the Fly-boat with 30 more, but there being water in the Hold, and wanting Maſts and Sails, he took the Rear-Admiral, the Captain and about 80 men out of them, and left the Veſſels with the dead men floating in the Sea. Of the Engliſh, the loſſe was not great, about fortie being ſlain and about forty wounded; in ſuch ſhamefull ſort were the Dutch defeated, who were ſo mighty at Sea, that they were

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a terror to the whole Univerſe.

The fame of this unhappy breach between two ſuch Potent States, quickly ſpread it ſelf into all places, that were any whit eminent for trade or commerce, and the effects thereof were both ſeen and heard in the *Mediterranean* Sea, as well as in the Engliſh Channel, whither the Engliſh had ſent ſeverall Ships of Warre, to ſecure their Merchants from the French Pirates of *Toulon*, *Marſellis*, &c. A ſquadron whereof of four ſaile, *viz.* The *Paragon*, *Phœnix*, *Conſtant Warwick*, and *Elizabeth*, (having under convoy three Merchants Ships, two from *Scandarone*, and one from *Smyrna*) met with eleven ſaile of Dutch men of Warre, who preſently came up with the Engliſh, and began the engagement, but night came on and parted them: next morning the Dutch began again, and found as hot work as can be imagined from ſo ſmall a number, two of their main top-Maſts being ſhot down, and one of their Ships fired, but afterwards quenched: the *Phœnix* a ſtout Engliſh Frigot of 45 Guns, was clapp'd on board by a heavy Dutch Ship, the

Four Engliſh men of Warre are worſted by eleven Dutch men of Warre in the *Straights*.

The *Phœnix* Frigot is taken by the Dutch.

men overpowered, and the Ship taken. Of this petty ſucceſſe the Dutch exceedingly boaſted: yet they bought it dearly, and that by their number, not their valour; the Engliſh not giving out ſo long as they had men or munition; for the *Paragon* loſt 27 men, and had about 60 wounded; the *Elizabeth* had but two barrels of Pouder left, ſo hard they ply'd it, and to ſuch ſtreſſe were they put: Yet in deſpight of their Adverſaries, they got ſafe with their Merchants into *Portolongone*; this fight was neer the Iſland of *Corſica*.

Upon the nick of this breach came into *England* an Ambaſſadour from the Queen of *Sweden*, where he ended his life, before he effected any thing: another alſo from the King of *Denmark*, who being a contemporary, and confederate with the States of *Holland*, durſt not but dance after their Pipe; and as ſoon as the ghaſtly wound between the two States began to feſter, he departed the Land.

About which time the Parliament (conſidering the condition of the Engliſh Merchants trading into the Eaſt Countrey,

Countrey, whoſe Ships (to avoid the danger of the Dutch Men of Warre, then in the *Sound*) had put themſelves into the protection of the King of *Denmark*, but durſt not venture home without a Convoy) ſent a Fleeet of 18 men of Warre, of good force to fetch them home, being in number 22, and laden with ſuch Commodities as the Engliſh had ſpeciall occaſion for, and without which they could not proſecute the warre with the *Dutch*. Accordingly *Sep.* 19. they ſet ſaile out of *Yarmouth* road, and on the 20. they came to an Anchor within two Leagues of *Elſenore* Caſtle; whence the Commander in chief ſent a Letter to the Governour of *Elſenore*, by the *Greyhound* Frigot, and another to the Daniſh Admirall, to deſire them to acquaint the King with their coming, and for what; with a Letter to the Merchants, and Maſters of the Engliſh Ships at *Copenhagen*, to addreſſe themſelves to the King, for the ſpeedy releaſe of their Ships, then ſhut up within the *Boomes* at *Copenhagen*: but a mile ſhort of the Caſtle the Ship was ſtopt. Next morning the Captain went up with

with his Boat, and delivered his Meſſage and Letters, which availed nothing; ſo that another was ſent to the Merchants, and a Meſſenger to the King, but without ſucceſſe; for he could not be admitted to ſpeech with or ſight of him: At length two Lords were ſent to *Elſenore*, unto whom two Engliſh Captains repaired, and urged the reſtoring the Ships; and in ſtead of anſwering to the buſineſſe, they asked, *Why their Ambaſſadour had not audience? Whether they had a Letter from the State of* England *to their King? Why they came ſo boldly upon his Majeſties Streams, and ſo neer his Houſe and Caſtle, with ſuch a mighty Fleet, without three weeks notice beforehand?* All theſe being impertineut to the buſineſſe, a poſitive anſwer was urged by the Engliſh: and on the 26. of *Sept.* they received a Letter from the King, *That he would ſecure them for the Merchants as carefully as he had done, but would not deliver them to them:* Whereupon the Merchants and Seamen being deſtitute of all hopes of the releaſement of their Ships, left them and came home with this Fleet: who on the 27 of *Sep.* left the *Sound*, and ſteer'd their courſe for *Eng-*

The ſeverall tranſactions between the Engliſh and King of *Denmark.*

England, and on the laſt of *Sept.* the Admirall of the Fleet, commanded by Capt. *Ball*, ran on ſhoar on the Coaſt of *Shutland*, and was there loſt, but her men ſaved: this Ship carrying the light, it was miraculous that the reſt of the Fleet were not all loſt: this Ship was called the *Antelope*, an excellent Frigot, and carried above 50 braſs Guns: a little after that they took about 20 Buſſes, a Dutch man of War, and a Freebooter of 20 Guns; and on the 15. of *Octob.* arrived ſafe in *Burlington Bay*.

Not long after this an Agent, by name *Bradſhaw*, was ſent to the King of *Denmark*, to [illegible] if yet by fair means they could obtain their deſires; but in vain: for he did not only detain the Ships, but at length unladed them, and ſold the Goods. Which incivilities towards thoſe that never injured him in the leaſt, but deſired by all fair means, to enter into Amity with him, may one day (by the good providence of God) be requited and avenged.

The *Hollanders* (drunk with rage, and greedy of revenge for thoſe rubs the

the Engliſh had lately given them, and for the continuall loſſe of their Ships dayly ſurprized and in great numbers brought into our Channel) uſed their utmoſt care and induſtry in rigging and ſetting forth their Fleet: which (notwithſtanding the ſeaſon of the year) they effected; and *Decemb.* 20. they appeared on the backſide of the *Goodwin-Sands*, being 90 men of Warre, and 10 Fireſhips; the Engliſh under Gen. *Blake* were but 42, and not half of them mann'd, moſt of the beſt Ships being laid up when there was moſt need of them: which default (without doubt) was cauſed through the improvident, treacherous, ſiniſter and ſlothfull actings of ſuch as then ſteer'd the helme of this State, whom God (in his due time) will bring to a reckoning for their miſcarriages. The Engliſh notwithſtanding the paucity of their number, reſolved to go out and fight them: and *Novemb.* 30. being fair weather, both Fleets plyed to the Weſtward, and about eleven of the clock that day were both engaged, the Engliſh having got the Weather-gage: in this fight half of the Engliſh Fleet (as

The Dutch & Engliſh engage, and the Engliſh are worſted.

(as ſmall as it was) came not up, pretending want of Men, inſomuch that a few Ships of the Engliſh bore the brunt of that fight with the whole Fleet of the Dutch; the Vanguard, and the *Victory* engaging with 20 of the Dutch from firſt to laſt, and yet got clear of them all. In the evening the *Garland*, an Engliſh Ship of above 40 Guns, was boarded by two Dutch Flag-ſhips, and after ſhe had blown up her Decks, for want of men was taken. The *Bonadventure* (a Merchants Ship) attempting to relieve the *Garland*, was boarded, yet cleer'd her decks ſeverall times, the Captain whereof being ſlain, the Ship was at length taken: Gen. *Blake* going in the *Triumph* to relieve the *Garland*, had his foretop-maſt ſhot by the board, was twice boarded, and yet got off ſafe, as did all the reſt, except the two aforementioned, which though they fetcht not farre, yet dearly bought: two other Ships likewiſe fell into the hands of the Dutch preſently after the Fight, but both Merchants Ships. General *Blake* upon this, with his Fleet withdrew into *Lee* Road, to be reinforced with Ships

The *Garland* and *Bonadventure* are taken.

Ships and Men. This Victory, ſuch as you have heard, made the Dutch greatly rejoyce and inſult; ſuch is the vanity and levity of thoſe which gaze on the meer outſide of things, as they preſent themſelves at firſt view: Nay by their Ambaſſadors they made the news thereof to eccho in moſt of the Princes Courts in *Chriſtendome*: *Mirum autem quantum fama popularis addidit fabulæ.*

But the Engliſh like a Bear robbed of her whelps, and awakened at this ſudden eclipſe of their glory, ſplendor, and wonted valour, betook themſelves to new reſolutions, for the quickning out a conſiderable Fleet, whereby to allay the ſoaring pride of their adverſaries, and to ſtifle thoſe unruly clamours and generall diſcontents of the people every where murmuring and inveighing againſt their Governours, as if they had (by ſecret and clandeſtine deſigns) contrived the ruine of the Nation by a deſtruction of the Fleet.

And firſt they took into conſideration, what due encouragement was fit to be given to Mariners and Seamen: and ordered,

That

That the Wages of every able Seaman, fit for the Helme and Head, Top and Yard, ſhould be advanced from 18. *s.* the moneth, to 23. *s.* the moneth, and all the reſt proportionable.

That for every Prize they ſhal take, and ſhall ſo be adjudged in the Court of Admiralty, they ſhall have ten Shillings for every Tun the ſaid Ship ſhal meaſure; and ſix Pounds ten Shillings four Pence for every peece of Ordnance, whether Iron or braſſe, to be ſhared and divided amongſt them proportionably, according to their places and Offices in the Ship: and that they ſhall have all Pillage they ſhall find upon or above the Gun-deck of any ſuch Prize.

That they ſhall have ten Pounds a Gun, for every man of Warre they ſhall ſink or deſtroy, by Fire or otherwiſe, to be divided as aforeſaid, with a moneths *gratis* money to all that ſhal voluntarily come into their Service within fortie dayes.

That for ſupplying of neceſſary Proviſions unto ſick and wounded men aboard, there be allowed five pounds for ſix moneths ſervice for every hundred

hundred men. That care be taken upon their diſcharge for the payment of their Tickets and Conduct money.

That a covenient houſe be provided in or neer *Dover*, *Deale*, or *Sandwitch*, as an Hoſpitall for the accommodation of ſuch wounded men, as ſhall be there ſet on ſhoare. Theſe with ſeverall other branches of the like nature were printed and publiſhed, to the great ſatisfaction of the Seamen: inſomuch that towards the latter end of *February*, 1653. the Engliſh had a brave and reſolute Fleet out at Sea; notwithſtanding all the care and induſtry of the *Hollanders*, to hinder all Nations from bringing any Pitch, Tarre or Maſts into this Commonwealth.

The Engliſh and Dutch Fleets engage neer the Iſle of *Wight* and *Portland*.

Febru. 18. The Dutch Fleet in number about 80, with about 150 Merchantmen from *Roan*, *Nants*, and *Bourdeaux*, were diſcovered between the Iſle of *Wight* and *Portland*: and about 8 in the morning, the headmoſt of the Engliſh Fleet came up and engaged them, *viz.* the *Triumph*, where was Gen. *Blake* and Gen. *Dean*, with three

or

or four more; the reſt were not able to get up, being to the Leeward: ſo that them few were conſtrained to bear the firſt brunt, holding play with no leſſe then 30 of the Dutch men of War, and thus it continued till two a clock in the afternoon; after which about about half the Engliſh Fleet came up, and engaged the Dutch till the night parted. In this fight the Engliſh loſt none ſave the *Sampſon*, a Dutch Prize, which being made unſerviceable, was ſunk by themſelves, the men being all taken out and ſaved, which Ship firſt ſunk the enemy that maimed her.

Febr. 19. The Engliſh made towards the Dutch, and followed them upon the chace a good while, in which days ſervice ſome of the enemies Ships were brought by the Lee and deſtroyed.

Febr. 20. They Engaged the Dutch again, and the diſpute grew hot, inſomuch that the enemy began to fire out of their ſternmoſt Ports, and make away, ſo that divers of their Merchants Ships fell into the hands of the Engliſh: At evening the Engliſh Fleet being againſt *Bolo[illegible]* in *France*, and not far

farre from the ſhore, the wind at *N. N.* Weſt, which was bad for them to get to their own ſhoare; they endeavoured by haling upon a tack, to get *Dover* Road; but many of their Ships having their Sails and Rigging much tattered and torn, they came to an Anchor.

The Engliſh in this fight took about 50 Merchants, and nine men of Warre, ſeverall of their men of Warre were likewiſe ſunk by the Engliſh, beſide what the enemy themſelves ſunk that were made unſerviceable, and by Letters out of *France*, it was certified alſo that above 2000 dead bodies of the Dutch were ſeen upon the French ſhores. Preſently after this hot and terrible fight, there was 1500 taken Priſoners and brought to *London*. Gen. *Blake* was wounded in this engagement, ſeveral other Commanders of the Engliſh, of eminent worth and gallantry, were ſlain and wounded alſo. Now though a particular accompt of the Dutch loſs could never yet be fully known, yet without all queſtion, it was as ſad and dreadfull a loſſe to that State, as they ever yet knew, for which let Gods Name

Name alone be magnified: and though I am none of thoſe, *Qui malis gaudeo alienis*, yet ſeeing (that by a kind of fatal neceſſity) the ſtroaks of adverſe fortune muſt fall heavy ſomewhere, we ought with hands lifted up, to bleſſe God for our deliverance.

The Dutch being deeply ſenſible of this loſſe, ſent a Letter to the Parliament of *England*, yet ſigned only by the States of *Holland* and *Weſt-Frieſland*: in anſwer to which, the Parliament ſent a Letter, ſignifying their deſire of a friendly compliance, for the avoiding the further ſhedding of Chriſtian bloud, but nothing came thereon.

But leſt the Engliſh ſhould ſurfet with exceſſe of joy for their late Victories over their enemies; God was pleaſed to give them a check, by an unexpected defeat of their Ships in the Levant-Seas, which was as followes.

The Engliſh (having by a ſtratagem regained the *Phœnix* Frigot from the Dutch as ſhe lay in *Levorne Mole*) fitted themſelves for another encounter with the Dutch: Capt. *Badiley* with nine

The Engliſh Fleet in the Levant Seas, are again worſted by the Dutch.

men of Warre, weighed out of *Portolongone*, towards the relief of thoſe other Ships under Capt. *Apleton*, that lay in *Levorne Mole*, and for ſeverall moneths had been cooped up by 22 men of Warre; hereupon the Engliſh Ships under Capt. *Apleton* weighed out of the *Mole*, a little ſooner then they ſhould have done, and were preſently engaged by the whole Fleet of the Dutch, who having the advantage of the wind, with their Admirall and two other Ships, clapt the *Leopard* aboard, a ſtout Engliſh Ship of above fiftie Guns, who bravely maintained the fight above five hours againſt them all, till at length being overborne by the number of the enemy, ſhe was taken.

The *Bonadventure* by a ſhot in her Pouder room, took fire and was blown up.

The *Peregrine* was engaged with foun or five of the Dutch at a time, and having her main-Maſt, and miſen-Maſt ſhot away, and being overpowered with number was taken.

The *Levant-Merchant* was firſt boarded by one of the enemies Ships of 36 Guns

Guns, and (after two hours fight) by another as big; the firſt of which ſunk preſently after; yet was ſhe alſo poſſeſt by the Dutch.

The *Sampſon* was boarded by young *Trump*, Rear Amirall of the Dutch on one ſide, and by a fire-Ship on the other, ſo that ſhe was quickly fired.

Some there were that did not ſtick to traduce Capt. *Badiley* and thoſe with him, as if he had been wanting in point of duty, toward the relief of the Ships aforeſaid: when as they were all well nigh deſtroyed, before he could poſſibly come up. Where when he had done what in him lay, and ſeeing his Fleet in ſuch a hazardous condition, like a wiſe Commander, made all the ſail he could away, for preſervation of that part of the Fleet; and this he hath ſo clearly proved, that he is wholly acquitted from having any hand in that miſcarriage.

The Relation wherein this Commonwealth ſtood with the Neighbouring Nations was in this ſort.

The King of *Portugall* and the State of *England* conclude a peace.

The King of *Portugall* not able to reſiſt ſo powerfull a State as this (having more then enough to do, to grap-

ple with the wealthy Spaniard) ſent over an Ambaſſadour extraordinary, with a ſumptuous train of followers, to conclude a Peace with the Engliſh; who (after many conferences, frequent addreſſes, and large offers made) obtained the ſame; yet to this day he hath not fully finiſhed his Negotiations, ſo as to ſatisfie the Merchants for their great loſſes.

A French Agent arrives at *London.*

From *France* the Engliſh were courted by two Parties: by an Agent from the King of *France*, deſiring a releaſe of his Ships taken (as aforeſaid) going to the relief of *Dunkirk*, as alſo that there might be a right underſtanding between the two Nations. And by four Deputies from the Prince of *Conde*, craving aid againſt the Cardinall and his creatures, who had ſtraightly beſieged the City of *Bourdeaux*: all which Negotiations were ineffectuall, for alas the breach was too high between the two Nations to be eaſily cemented.

4 Deputies from *Bourdeaux* arive at *London* alſo.

Other Nations by Letters and otherwiſe endeavoured to be mediators and compoſers of thoſe mortal jarres that were between *England* and *Holland*;

as

as the Queen of *Sweden*, the Cantons of *Switzerland*, the Imperiall Cities of *Lubeck* and *Hamburgh*, &c.

This was the poſture of the Civill and Military affairs of this Nation, when his Excellency the Lord General *Cromwell* (a man as it were by Divine appointment ſet apart for great enterprizes) perceiving the notorious corruptions, dilatory proceedings, pernicious and arbitrary actings of the Parliament, to perpetuate their ſeſſion, and to inthrall the people (by defrauding and diſfranchiſing them of their antient and undoubted Liberties of equall and ſucceſſive Repreſentatives) entred the Parliament Houſe, attended with ſome of his principall Officers, and there delivered certain reaſons why a period ought to be put to that Parliament; which was preſently done, the Speaker with the reſt of the Members (ſome by force, ſome through fear, and ſome murmuring) departed the Houſe. For which dyſaſter no man moved either tongue or hand in their behalf, it being generally beleeved, that though the Nation poſſibly might not be bettered by this

The Parliament is diſſolved.

change, yet a worſe could not befall it. And thus was this mighty Councell diſſolved, their Powers transferred into the hands of the Souldiery, and their Names reproacht and vilified with the ſcorns and dirigies of the common people, who being well pleaſed with the doing thereof, enquired not into the reaſons or cauſes why it was done. But to ſatisfie the wiſer ſort, and thoſe that were more curious enquirers into the true and genuine cauſes of things, Generall *Cromwell* and his Councell of Officers publiſhed a Declaration, the ſubſtance whereof was as follows.

The Declaration of Gen. *Cromwell* and his Councel of Officers.

THat after God was pleaſed marvellouſly to appear for his people, in reducing Ireland *and* Scotland *to ſo great a degree of peace, and* England *to perfect quiet; whereby the Parliament had opportunity to give the people the harveſt of all their labour, bloud and treaſure; and to ſettle a due Liberty in reference to Civil and Spirituall things: whereunto they were obliged by their duty, engagements, and thoſe great and wonderful things God hath wrought for them. But they made*

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ſo little progreſſe therein that it was matter of much grief to the good people of the Land; who thereupon applyed themſelves to the Army, expecting redreſſe by their means, who (though unwilling to meddle with the Civill Authority) agreed that ſuch Officers as were Members of Parliament ſhould move them to proceed vigorouſly, in reforming what was amiſſe in the Commonwealth, and in ſetling it upon a foundation of Juſtice and Righteouſneſſe, which being done, it was hoped the Parliament would have anſwered their expectations.

But finding the contrary, they renewed their deſires by an humble Petition in Aug. 1652. which produced no conſiderable effect, nor was any ſuch progreſſe made therein, as might imply their reall intentions to accompliſh what was petitioned for; but rather an averſneſſe to the things themſelves, with much bitterneſſe and oppoſition to the people of God and his Spirit acting in them: in ſo much that the godly Party in Parliament were rendred of no further uſe, then to countenance the ends of a corrupt Party, for effecting their deſires of perpetuating themſelves in the ſupreame Government.

For obviating theſe evils, the Officers of the Army obtained ſeverall meetings with

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ſome of the Parliament, to conſider what remedy might be applyed to prevent the ſame; but ſuch endeavours proving ineffectuall, it became evident, that this Parliament, through the corruption of ſome, the jealouſie of others, the non-attendance of many, would never anſwer thoſe ends which God, his People, and the whole Nation expected from them; But that this cauſe which God had ſo greatly bleſſed, muſt needs languiſh under their hands, and by degrees be loſt; and the Lives, Liberties and Comforts of his people be delivered into their enemies hands.

All which being ſadly and ſeriouſly conſidered by the honeſt people of the Nation as well as by the Army, it ſeemed a duty incumbent upon us, who had ſeen ſo much of the power and preſence of God, to conſider of ſome effectuall means whereby to eſtabliſh righteouſneſſe and peace in theſe Nations.

And after much debate it was judged neceſſary, that the ſupreame Government ſhould be by the Parliament devolved upon known perſons fearing God, and of approved integrity for a time, as the moſt hopefull way to countenance all Gods people, reform the Law, and adminiſter Juſtice impartially: hoping thereby the people might forget Monarchy, and un-

understand their true interest in the election of successive Parliaments; that so the Government might be setled upon a right Basis, without hazard to this glorious cause, or necessitating to keep up Armies for the defence of the same.

And being still resolved to use all means possibly to avoid extraordinary courses, we prevailed with about twenty Members of Parliament, to give us a conference, with whom we plainly debated the necessity and justnesse of our Proposals: The which found no acceptance, but in stead thereof it was offered that the way was to continue still this Parliament, as being that from which we might probably expect all good things. This being vehemently insisted on did much confirm us in our apprehensions; That not any love to a Representative, but the making use thereof to recruit, and so to perpetuate themselves, was their aim, in the Act they had then under consideration.

For preventing the consummating whereof, and all the sad and evil consequences, which upon the grounds aforesaid must have ensued, and whereby at one blow the interest of all honest men and of this glorious cause had been endangered to be laid in the dust, and these Nations embroyled in new troubles, at a time when

when our enemies abroad are watching all advantages againſt, and ſome of them actually engaged in Warre with us; we have been neceſſitated (though with much reluctancy) to put an end to this Parliament.

This Declaration and proceedings of General *Cromwell* and his Councell of Officers, was attended with the conſent of the Generals and all the Captains of the Fleet, as alſo of the Generals and Officers of all the land Forces in *Ireland* and *Scotland*.

But leaſt the Magiſtrates, and other publick Miniſters of the Nation, ſhould be ſtartled at this ſudden change, ſo as to ſwerve from their duties; or others ſhould take occaſion thereby to make diſturbances in the Commonwealth, this following Declaration, was publiſhed.

WHereas the Parliament being diſſolved, perſons of approved fidelity and honeſty, are (according to the late Declaration of the 22. of April *laſt) to be called from the ſeverall parts of this Commonwealth to the ſupreame*

ſupreame Authority; and although effectuall proceedings are and have been had for perfecting thoſe reſolutions, yet ſome convenient time being required for the aſſembling of thoſe perſons, it hath been found neceſſary for preventing the miſchiefs and inconveniences which may ariſe in the mean while to the publike affairs, that a Councell of State be conſtituted, to take care of and intend, the peace, ſafety and preſent management of the affairs of this Commonwealth: which being ſetled accordingly, the ſame is hereby declared and publiſhed, to the end all perſons may take notice thereof, and in their ſeverall places and ſtations, demean themſelves peaceably, giving obedience to the Laws of the Nation as heretofore: in the exerciſe and adminiſtration whereof, as endeavours ſhall be uſed, that no oppreſſion or wrong be done to the people, ſo a ſtrict accompt will be required, of all ſuch as ſhall do any thing to endanger the publike peace and quiet, upon any pretence whatſoever.

Aprill. 30.
1653.

O. Cromwell.

Theſe

These Domestick revolutions did in some measure heighten the spirits of the *Dutch*, who thought that some eminent distractions and commotions (both by sea and land) would thereupon ensue: but they were much deceived; for the Maritime affairs of these Nations (wherein the woe or weal thereof consisted) were carryed on with as much dexterity, policy, and speed, as the necessity and urgency of the occasion did require.

Now the Dutch having a great Fleet of Merchants Ships outward bound, durst not adventure through the Channel; but with a Fleet of about 90 Men of Warre, conducted them by the North of *Scotland* towards the *Sound*, and there met with another Fleet of their Merchant men homewards bound, some from *Russia*, some from the *East-Indies*, and some from *France*: all which they conveyed home in safety, not having met with the English Fleet either going or coming: which having done, and hearing that the English Fleet was to the Northwards, they set sail with their Fleet, and came into the *Downs*, where they took two or three

three ſmall Veſſels, and made ſeverall ſhot into the Town of *Dover*, with which bravadoes they greatly delighted themſelves, and boaſted that the Engliſh Fleet was loſt, that Hue and Cry muſt be ſent after them, and ſuch like ſpeeches they vented and vaunted with: when on a ſudden the Engliſh Fleet arrived from the Northwards, and on the 28 of *May*, came into *Yarmouth* Road. *June.* 1. Being at Anchor in *Sole Bay*, they diſcovered two Dutch galliot Hoyes, to which chaſe was given till the whole Fleet was diſcovered, but the weather proving dark, they loſt ſight of them. *June.* 3. The Engliſh Fleet (being at anchor without the South head of the *Gober*) diſcovered the Enemy about two Leagues to Leeward, being about 100 ſail: whereupon the Engliſh weighed and made ſail towards them; between eleven and twelve at noon both Fleets were engaged, and for ſome hours the diſpute was ſharp, inſomuch that about ſix a clock in the evening the enemy bore right away before the wind, little more being done that night. Next morning early the Engliſh were fair

The Fight between the Dutch and Engliſh Fleets off the Northforeland.

The Dutch are worſted, and many of their Ships ſunk and taken.

fair by the Dutch again; but there being little wind, it was noon ere they could engage them, and after four hours diſpute, the Dutch endeavoured as faſt as they could to get away; but the wind freſhing Weſtwardly, the Engliſh bore in ſo hard among them, that they took eleven Men of Warre, and two water-Hoyes, ſix Captains, 1500 Priſoners, and ſunk ſix Men of Warre more; the reſt of the Dutch Fleet (if night had not prevented) would probably have been cut off; but darkneſſe coming on and being neer the Flats, and neceſſitated to ſtay and mend their Sails and Rigging which were much ſhattered and torn, they came to an Anchor about ten a clock that night. The loſſe which the Engliſh ſuſtained in this fight, was of Gen. *Dean* one of their Admirals, who with a great ſhot was taken off the firſt days engagement; one Captain they loſt beſide, they had ſlain at the uttermoſt not above 150 men, and about 240 wounded, but they loſt not one Ship. That which greatly animated the Engliſh, and diſcouraged the Dutch, was the opportune and ſeaſonable coming in

in of Gen. *Blake* with about 16 ſail of ſtout Men of Warre. The Dutch having (by the advantage of the night) got into the *Wielings*, the *Vlye* and the *Texel*; the Engliſh called a Councell of all the Captains of the Fleet, to adviſe what was the moſt convenient courſe for improvement of the victory to the beſt advantage: where it was reſolved to make what ſail they could with the whole Fleet towards the *Wielings*, ſo far as with ſafety they might, and ſo range the Dutch Coaſt till they came to the *Texel*, where they lay for a pretty ſpace of time, taking Prizes continually more or leſſe, to the woſull prejudice of the Dutch, whoſe Ships could in that while neither go out nor come in, nor get together in any one Port, whereby to unite and get to a head; in which condition, I ſhal for the preſent leave them.

Gen. *Cromwell* and his Councell of Officers having finiſhed their conſultations and reſolutions about thoſe Perſons to whom the Legiſlative Power of the Nation was to be committed; Warrants were iſſued out to each perſon ſo choſen in the three Nations, to ap-

pear at the Councel-Chamber at *Whitehall*, *July*, 4. 1653. a Copy whereof followes.

FOr as much as upon the diſſolution of the late Parliament it became neceſſary, that the peace, ſafety and good government of this Commonwealth ſhould be provided for; and in order thereunto, divers perſons fearing God, and of approved fidelity and honeſty, are by my ſelf, with the advice of my Councel of Officers nominated; to whom the great charge and truſt of ſo weighty affairs is to be committed. And having good aſſurance of your love to, and courage for God, and the Intereſt of his Cauſe, and the good people of this Commonwealth.

I Oliver Cromwell, *Captain Generall and Commander in chief of all the Armies and Forces raiſed and to be raiſed within this Commonwealth, do hereby ſummon and require you (being of the Perſons nominated) perſonally to be and appear at the Councel-chamber commonly known or called by the name of the Councel-chamber at* White-Hall, *within the City of* Weſtminſter, *upon the 4 day of* July *next enſuing the date hereof, and then and there to take upon you the ſaid truſt, unto which you are hereby called and appointed to ſerve as a Member for the County of* And

And hereof you are not to faile. Given under my hand and Seal the day of June, 1653.

O. Cromwell.

July 4. The ſeverall Members met accordingly in the Councel-Chamber, where was the Lord Gen. *Cromwell*, and many of his Officers about him, who ſtanding up, made an excellent, uſefull and ſeaſonable Speech unto them; recounting the many wonderfull mercies of God towards this Nation, and the continued ſeries of providences, by which he had appeared, in carrying on this Cauſe, and bringing affairs into the preſent condition.

He ſet forth likewiſe the progreſſe of affairs ſince the famous victory at *Worceſter*, as alſo the actings of the Army thereupon, after divers applications to the Parliament, and much waiting upon them, with the grounds and neceſſity of their diſſolving the late Parliament, which he declared to be for the preſervation of this Cauſe, and the intereſt of all honeſt men who have been engaged therein.

He in like manner held forth the cleerneſſe of the call given to the Members then preſent, to take upon them the ſupreme Authority: and from the Scriptures exhorted them to their duties, and encouraged them therein. He further deſired them that a tenderneſſe might be uſed towards all conſcientious perſons of what judgement ſoever.

Which having ended, his Excellency produced an Inſtrument under his own hand and Seal, whereby he did with the advice of his Officers, devolve and intruſt the Supreme Authority and Government of this Commonwealth, into the hands of the Perſons there met: Who, or any forty of them, are to be held and acknowledged the Supreme Authority of the Nation; unto whom all perſons within the ſame, and the territories thereunto belonging, are to yeeld obedience and ſubjection. And that they ſit no longer then the 3d. of *Novemb.* 1654. And three moneths before their diſſolution, they were to make choice of other Perſons to ſucceed them, who were not to ſit above a twelvemoneth, and then to take care

for

for a ſucceſſion in Government. Which Inſtrument being delivered to the Members, his Lordſhip commended them to God, and with his Officers withdrew. From thence the Members adjourned forthwith to the old Parliament Houſe, and there ſate *de die in diem.*

About this time *John Lilburne* (of whom I have already made mention) being a few moneths before baniſhed the Land, by an Act of the foregoing Parliament, for certain crimes laid to his charge, took occaſion upon this change of Government to come into *England*, and caſt himſelf upon his Excellency the Lord Generall *Cromwell*, craving his protection in ſeveral publick addreſſes; who unwilling to interpoſe or meddle with affairs of that nature, left him to the Law: inſomuch that he was commited to *Newgate*, and the next Seſſions or Gaol-delivery, he was brought to triall in the *Old-Baily*, *July* 13. but nothing was done that day, ſave that Councell was aſſigned him according to his demand. *July*, 14. he was again brought to the Barre, but refuſed to put in his Plea, unleſs

John Lilburn tried at the Seſſions in the *Old Baily.*

he might have a copy of his Indictment; which was at length granted him. *July* 15. he appeared at the Barre again, but little was done that day. *July* 16. he appeared and delivered in divers Exceptions to the Bill of Indictment, which were signed by his Councel, and received by the Court; which day the Sessions ended, so that the businesse was put off to the next Sessions. *Aug.* 13. he appeared before the Bench again, and put in an Exception, demanding an Oyer of the Judgement given against him in Parliament, as well as of the Act grounded thereupon. *Aug.* 16. he appeared again, the Point argued on both sides, but nothing more was done that day. *Aug.* 20. he was again brought before the Court, where he joyned issue, and pleaded not guilty; whereupon a Jury was impannel'd, and Witnesses examined to make good the Charge; as also Witnesses on the behalf of the Prisoner, who in making his defence, held the Court severall hours; and in answer thereunto the Councel for the Commonwealth were also heard. The Jury having the Charge, after hearing the whole

whole buſineſſe withdrew, and about twelve of the clock that night delivered up their Verdict, That they found him Not guilty: whereupon he was ſent back to *Newgate*, and ſoon after was from thence ſent to the Tower, where he yet remains. Is quitted by the Jury.

Thus you ſee what endeavours were uſed to rid the Nation of this inconſiderable fellow, by Tryals, Baniſhment, and what not? but hitherto in vain; when as many a gallant Heart farre tranſcending him in birth and parts, have fallen by the ſword of Juſtice, in the twinkling of an eye: But it may be God hath reſerved him to be a greater plague to this Nation, whoſe heart I fear is the ſeed-plot of ſedition and diviſion. True it is, he is a man of a penetrating judgement, quick wit, and voluble tongue, bold and confident in all his undertakings: he is likewiſe peeviſh and paſſionate out of meaſure; affects popularity, and is of an implacable ſpirit, not to be appeaſed but with the bloud of his adverſaries: Nor can I deny but ſome of thoſe things he aimed at were honeſt, and uſefull for the people, but he ſteered

not the right courſe to attain thoſe ends.

The ſtate of *Scotland.*

The condition of the Engliſh affairs in *Scotland* was now much after this ſort; although the Engliſh had got into their poſſeſſion moſt or all of the ſtrong Towns, Forts, and Caſtles in the Lowlands, yet many incurſions were made thereinto by the Highlanders, and ſuch like looſe and barbarous people, committing many outrages, ſpoils and cruell murthers upon the people aud ſouldiers in ſtragling parties; and forthwith would betake themſelves to ſuch inacceſſible faſtneſſes, that they could not be purſued: The like they do yet daily in great numbers, and are headed by *Glencarne*, *Atholl*, *Seafort* and others; the laſt of which was ſo bold as to ſend a Summons to a Ship that lay at Anchor at *Lewis* Iſland, (having before ſurprized ſeven or eight men that went aſhore for Proviſions) which Summons is as followes.

A

A Copy of the Summons.

BEing incited, not only by Conſcience and Honour, to ſtand firm to the Principles of Loyalty; but alſo diſdaining even in rational intereſt, to ſtoop to ſuch a wavering and ſervile Power as now Ruleth; I have laid hold on thoſe men come aſhore, as promoving the ſame: Wherefore I ſummon you to deliver your Veſſel for his Majeſties ſervice; and being certainly perſwaded, that all or moſt part of you are with grief of heart employed in ſuch ſervice; I do aſſure all that will voluntarily ſhun the unneceſſary effuſion of bloud, by that ſurrender, ſhall have ſuch fair quarter as is fitting for me to grant, and as your ſeveral conditions do require, and according to your demeanours herein, you may expect to find me your Friend accordingly.

For the Captain, Souldiers, Maſter, and Mariners of the *Fortune*, Theſe. **Seafort.**

The affairs of *Ireland* were much after the ſame paſſe: for the Engliſh having reduced all the ſtrong holds of that Country, The ſtate of *Ireland.*

Country, and ſhipt away moſt of thoſe *Iriſh* Rebels that (according to Proclamation) came in by ſuch a time, for *Spain* and other parts; except ſuch as were found guilty of the maſſacre of the Proteſtants at the firſt rebellion, who were in ſeverall places of that Nation tryed, condemned and executed, in great numbers, drave the reſt of the *Iriſh* into the Province of *Conaught*, and fell to approportion out the Land of the other three Provinces, for the ſatisfaction of the Adventurers, and of the arrears of the Souldiery; but are in ſome meaſure ſtill moleſted by the outlawes of that Nation, the *Tories*, Coſen-germans to the ancient *Picts*, and *Red-ſhanks* of *Scotland*, and the *Banditi* in *Italy*.

The *Hollanders* (perceiving that nothing was to be got of the Engliſh but blowes, and ſenſible of their great loſſes) ſent four Commiſſioners into *England*, to ſet on foot the Treaty again, *viz.* *Monſieur Bevering*, *Newport*, *Tounſtall*, and *Vanderparre*, who ſoon after his arrivall departed this life: the reſt purſued their negotiations ſo cloſe, that we are not left altogether without hopes

hopes of an accommodation. Yet did not this Treaty produce either a ceſſation, or any intermiſſion of Arms; but all manner of hoſtility was exerciſed on both ſides, as appeared by another remarkable fight between the two Fleets during the Treaty, which it is like much quickned the ſame, the manner whereof was thus.

July 29. The Engliſh Scouts diſcovered a Dutch Fleet from the *Wielings*, of about 95 ſaile of Men of Warre, upon which the Engliſh Fleet made what ſaile they could after them, which the enemy diſcerning ſtood away; yet by five a clock that evening, ſome of the Engliſh Frigots engaged them, and ſoon after 30 Ships or thereabouts got up and engaged, the reſt of the Fleet being a ſtern; thoſe few bearing the whole brunt of that dayes fight, till night came, and forced both Fleets to retire: the Dutch were ſo ply'd in this firſt dayes engagement, that they were diſcovered to ſend away ſome of their maimed Ships in the night, and with their whole Fleet got by, ſtriving to make a conjunction with 25 ſail of ſtout Ships they expected out of the

Texil,

Texel; which by plying up towards them (undiſcerned by the Engliſh) they obtained: which conjunction the Engliſh (by reaſon of thick and foul weather) could not hinder by engagement, nor otherwiſe. Next morning the Dutch with their new recruits, fell upon the Engliſh Fleet in a gallant poſture, and fought courageouſly from five a clock in the morning, till one in the afternoon, both Fleets paſſing through each other with much violence, endeavouring to burn, ſink, and deſtroy one another, as if the whole buſineſſe ſhould have been decided by the event of this battell: yet the Dutch never went off, but with the loſſe of ſome of their Ships, which were either ſunk or burnt: The *Garland* a ſtout Man of Warre (which the Dutch had formerly taken from the Engliſh) was laid aboard by the *Worceſter* Frigot and burnt: The *Triumph* and the *Andrew* were clapt aboard by two or three Dutch fireſhips, and received ſome hurt in their ſails, but were quickly cleered of them, by the valour and induſtry of ſome particular men. The Dutch ſeeing themſelves in a declining poſture,

The Dutch & Engliſh Fleets engage.

ſture, many of their Ships being ſunk and burnt, and unwilling to abide a further hazard (their ſpirits being daunted) began to bear away with all the ſail they could make, and made directly for the *Texel*; ſo that it was not thought convenient by the Engliſh, to be too bold with the ſhore, not knowing how the wind might take them, many of their Ships being diſabled; but one or two ſmall Engliſh Veſſels kept ſight of them till morning, and ſaw them ſteer into the *Texel* Harbour, having Boats with lights to ſhew them the way in. Whereupon the Engliſh at a Councel of War, reſolved that the whole Fleet ſhould ſet ſail for *Sole-Bay*, to diſpoſe of ſuch Ships as were diſabled, as alſo of their wounded men, and Priſoners. The loſſe which the Engliſh received at this fight, was as followes. 300 Men were ſlain outright, whereof ſeaven Captains, *Graves*, *Chapman*, *Taylor*, *Newman*, *Criſp*, *Owen*, *Cox*, and Captain *Peacock*: they had alſo 700 wounded, of which five Captains, *Stokes*, *Seaman*, *Rous*, *Holland*, and *Cubit*. The particular loſſe which the Dutch received, as

The Dutch are put to flight, and many of their ſhips ſunk.

as to the number and quality of thoſe that were ſlain or wounded, came not to our knowledge: but the viſible loſſe they had, was of about 30 Men of Warre ſunk and fired; their Renowned Lord Admirall *Van-Trump* was ſlain in the midſt of the engagement: and out of the Dutch Ships, that lay ſinking in the Sea, the Engliſh took out ſix Captains, and about a thouſand other Priſoners. This was the ſaddeſt conflict that hath hapned between the two Republicks, but a moſt ſeaſonable victory to the Engliſh, who I hope will not fail to make a good improvement thereof. For this piece of ſervice, the Parliament ordered that Gold Chains ſhould be given to Admirall *Blake* and *Monke*, as a mark of their favour, as alſo to Vice-Admirall *Pen*, and Rear-Admirall *Lawſon*; other Chains were ordered to be given to the other Flag-Captains, and Medals of Silver to the Officers of the Fleet. It was afterwards known by Letters out of *Holland*, that the Dutch loſt about 6000 Men in this engagement.

And

And now Reader (having brought thee well-nigh to the period of my diſcourſe, and hitherto entertained thee with the relation of things meerly Civil and Military) I ſhall (according to my skill) give thee ſome accompt of the ſtate of Religion, for theſe few years laſt paſt, which was ſuch and in ſo many ſhapes, that no one form can be aſſigned thereto: for in ſtead of an abſolute conformity in matters of Religion, there was a generall non-conformity; Hereſies being daily broached in every corner of the Land, which continually ſprung up like *Hydra's* heads, one upon the neck of another, by which means the minds of the people became unſetled and ſhaken in the Principles of Faith and Doctrine; each particular faction tracing a different track to find the truth, when as indeed, there is but one way, and one truth; the numbers and names whereof if I ſhould undertake to give you, I might reckon *ad infinitum*: viz. Independents, Anabaptiſts, and thoſe of ſeverall kinds; ſome for Impoſition of hands, anointing with Oyl, and waſhing of feet; and ſome againſt them.

Brow-

Brownists, Millenaries, Arminians, Socinians, Adamites, Diggers, Seekers, Shakers, Ranters, Enthusiasts, Arians, Pelagians, *cum multis aliis* : of all which I shall say only thus much, *Let them grow together till the harvest, lest in plucking up the tares, you pull up the wheat also.*

This Parliament having sate about as many weeks as the other had done years, though in that time (to give them their due) they had made severall laudable Acts, and of great utility and advantage to the people, *viz.* An Act for taking off the Engagement; for taking off Fines from Originall Writs and Declarations; for clearing of Publike Debts, and discovery of frauds and concealements due to the Commonwealth: as also an Act for Relief of Creditors, and poor Prisoners, which of all others, was of greater concernment to the Nation then any thing they could do: Other Acts of lesse moment they made also, which I shall forbear to mention. Yet in other things of no small consequence, there appeared such confusion in their Councels, such contrariety in their opi-

opinions, ſuch a diſſonaacy in their actings, and diſparity in their aims, that they ſeemed to be a meer monſter with many heads; inſomuch that it was not expected their power (as then it ſtood) would continue unto the time prefixt.

For on the 10. of *Decemb.* 1653. the Parliament (having heard the Report of the Committee,

That they thought it fitting that Commiſſioners be ſent into all the Counties, and inabled to eject ſcandalous and unable Miniſters; and alſo be impowered to ſettle able Miniſters in all void places.

That ſuch as are or ſhall be approved for publike Preachers of the Goſpel, ſhall have and enjoy ſuch maintenance as is already ſetled by Law.

That upon hearing and conſidering what hath been offered to the Committee touching propriety in Tithes, of Incumbents, Rectors, Poſſeſſours of Donatives, or appropriate Tithes; It is the opinion of this Committee, That the ſaid perſons have a Legal proprietyin Tithes) The Parliament, I ſay, having ſpent ſeverall dayes in debate of this Report, *Decemb.* 10. put the firſt of theſe Reports to the Queſtion, viz. *Whether the*

Houſe doth agree with the firſt Clauſe of this Report? which was carryed in the Negative.

Monday, *Decemb.* 12. ſomewhat early, the Houſe being ſate, a Gentleman ſtood up and moved,

That the ſitting of this Parliament, as then conſtituted, would not be for the good of the Commonwealth; and that therefore it was requiſite to deliver up unto the Lord Generall Cromwell *the Powers which they received from him.*

This motion being ſeconded by ſeveral other Members, the houſe roſe, & the Speaker with many Members of the Houſe, departed and went to *White-hall*, where they (being the greater number of the Members ſitting in Parliament) did by a Writing under their hands, reſign unto his Excellency their ſaid Powers; and Mr. Speaker, attended with the Members, did preſent the ſame to his Excellency accordingly.

The Parliament diſſolved, *Decem.* 12. 1653.

This was no ſooner done, but (after ſerious conſultation and debate about the emergent occaſions of the Land) the Lord Generall *Cromwell* was (in the preſence of all the Judges and Juſtices of the ſeverall Courts at *Weſtminſter*, the

the Barons of the Exchequer, the Keepers of the Liberties of *England*, the Lord Major, and Aldermen of the City of *London*, with moſt of the chief Officers of the Army) ſworn Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, and of all the Iſlands and Territories thereunto belonging: ſeveral Articles bywhich he is to govern the People, being then read to him, to the performance whereof, he took a ſolemne Oath in the preſence of them all; the ſumme whereof was,

That he ſhould call a Parliament every three years. That the firſt ſhould be Sept. 3. 1654. *That he ſhould not diſſolve it untill they had ſate five moneths. That whatſoever Bill they ſhould paſſe, if he ſhould not ſign it in twentie dayes, that then it ſhould paſſe without him. That he ſhould have a Councell of ſelect Perſons to aſſiſt him, not under* 13. *nor above* 21. *That immediately after his death, the Councell ſhall chooſe another Protector before they riſe. That no Protector for the future ſhall be Generall of the Army. That the Protector ſhall have power to make Peace or Warre. That with the conſent of his Councell, he may make Lawes which ſhal*

be binding till the next Seſſion of Parliament.

Theſe with many more particulars you may read at large in the *Forme* of *Government.*

Soon after this he was proclaimed Lord Protector in the *Palace-yard* at *Weſtminſter*, and by the Lord Major and Aldermen in their Scarlet Gowns at the *Royall Exchange.*

Not long after his Highneſſe the Lord Protector was by the City invited to a Feaſt at *Grocers-Hall*, the manner of whoſe reception was as followes.

He came from *Weſtminſter* in a Chariot drawn with ſix Horſes, in gallant equipage; before him rode his Life-Guard, with moſt of his chief Officers, and ſome of his Councell; after them rode two Pages bareheaded in ſumptuous apparell; after them about twelve Lackeys, with velvet Caps in gray Liveries with ſilk and ſilver Fringe; then came his Highneſſe, as aforeſaid, in a Chariot, clad in a dark coloured Suit and Cloak, attended by many of the Nobility in their Coaches with ſix Horſes. At *Temple-barre* his Highneſs was met

met by the Lord Major and Aldermen, where the Recorder of *London* ſaluted him with a pithy and excellent Speech. His Highneſſe then came out of his Chariot, put on a riding Coat imbroidered with Gold Lace, and mounted on horſeback, two or three of his horſes of State being there led by: which done, the Lord Major took the City-Sword, and carried it bareheaded from thence to *Grocers-Hall*, all the way whereof the ſeverall Companies in their Liveries ſate on both ſides the way, in Rails ſet up on purpoſe, with Streamers ſticking up to diſtinguiſh each Company. After his Highneſſe had dined, and banquet was ended, he conferr'd upon the Lord Major the Honour of Knighthood.

Which piece of magnificence had no ſooner been performed, but as a Remora to that happy ſettlement, ſo long contended for by all good men, there conſpicuouſly appeared a moſt ſubterranean work of darkneſſe, a ſecret conſpiracy carryed on by the old reſtleſſe party on the behalf of *Charles Stuart*, which being diſcovered *Feb.* 18. 1653. eleven of them were ſent cloſe

A plot diſcovered

priſoners to the Tower of *London*, where being retained a ſhort time, his Highneſſe clemency extended ſo far as to ſet them at liberty.

Addreſſes from all parts of the Nation.

About the ſame time as a ſure teſtimoniall of the peoples affection to his Highneſſe Government, there appeared addreſſes and congratulations from all parts of this Nation, *Scotland* and *Ireland*; his Highneſſe likewiſe by way of Retaliation, made ſeverall good Acts, tending to the glory of God, and the good of the Common-wealth, more eſpecially that for the approbation of publick Preachers: But at preſent leaving this let us look Northward, where, about this time, high were the expectations and hopes of the *Scots*, partly from the unſetled ſpirits of ſome male-contented perſons in *England*, as alſo from the great promiſes that their King made to them, by his Agents, inſomuch that they doubted not but to have once more a fair trial of their quarrell in the field, and to that end having received ample Commiſſion from their King, they had ſud-

The Scots rally.

denly formed an Army of about four thouſand Horſe and Foot, being head-

ed

ed by the Earl of *Glencarne* and *Kenmore*; but this bubble was soon broak by the vigilance of Collonel *Morgan*, who with about 1500 horse and foot, *Feb.* 17. came to the *Lough*, where *Glencarn* and the rest were at a Rendezvouze, and after a little dispute, he totally routed their Army, having killed of them about 150. *Glencarn* himself hardly escaping with fortie horse. But leaving *Scotland*, we present you with the main businesse in agitation at this time, *viz.* The Dutch Peace, to which end four Ambassadors from them having resided here all last winter, and having well nigh-finished their businesse, in *February* two of them went over, the Lord *Newport*, and *Youngstall*, for full power and ratification, and having returned and landed at the *Tower* Wharf, *March* 3. 1654. were honorably attended through the City, and the next day had audience of his Highnesse, declaring their ful impowerment from their Superiors, for the ratifying of the Peace lately agreed on, desiring a speedy cessation of Arms on both sides: This was the effect of what was by them delivered; and accordingly to

A re routed.

The Dutch Peace concluded.

the great joy of all the Reformed Churches, on the 5 of *April* following, the Articles of Peace betwixt both States were ſigned and ſealed on both ſides, and ſhortly after proclaimed both in *England*, and in the *Netherlands*. The Dutch Ambaſſadors the day after the Peace proclaimed were nobly entertained and feaſted by the Lord Protector.

The ſtate of *Ireland.*

As to the affairs of *Ireland*, much cannot be ſaid, more then ſome years paſt, ſaving that the Country more and more tends towards the center of ſettlement through the great vigilance of the Lord Deputy and Councel there, who having through a great deal of difficultie gon through with the work of tranſplanting the *Iriſh* into the Province of *Conaught*, by means whereof the lives and eſtates of the Engliſh are throughly ſecured, and upon the generalty of that Country there appears a good face of health and quiet.

A ſecond Plotdiſcovered.

Now whilſt *Ireland* was in this quiet ſtate, the old malignant Party, was hatching new broyls in the heart of England; as appeared upon the diſcovery of a barbarous conſpiracy on the

20th. of *May*, 1654. undertaken by divers perſons of ſeverall intereſts in generall, their intent being by a villanous aſſaſſination to have turned the State into blood and confuſion: a piece of treaſon ſo much the more to be deteſted in England, in regard the generous nature of the Engliſh doth uſually abhor ſuch unmanly practiſes, ſo that they have very rarely been heard of amongſt us: divers were apprehended about it, and examined, as *Gilbert Gerard* Eſq; and *John Gerard* his brother, *John Jones*, an Apothecary, *Thomas Tudor*, with ſeverall others, who were all of them committed to the Tower, and ſhortly after a high Court of juſtice being erected theſe three were tryed in the firſt place, *viz. John Gerard*, *Somerſet Fox*, and *Peter Vowel*, who being found guilty were condemned to be hanged, and it was accordingly performed on *Peter Vowel*; *Gerard* upon petition was beheaded, and *Somerſet Fox* for his ingenuous and ſubmiſſive confeſſion his Highneſſe pardoned. The plotters executed.

Upon the ſame day that theſe Plotters ſuffered, *Don Pautalcon ſa* brother to the Lord Ambaſſador of *Portugal*, having

The *Portugal* Ambaſſadors brother beheaded with *Gerard.*

ving been Priſoner in *Newgate* a long time, for a Ryot by him and others committed at the New *Exchange*, and having been lately brought to his triall at the upper Bench barre, was at firſt very peremptory, refuſing to be uncovered, or to plead; but at length he was told by an Interpreter that he ought to plead or to undergo the Law, which was to be preſſed to death, which having a while ſlighted, he at length pleaded not guilty, but being found guilty he was condemned to be hanged, but through the favour of the Court the ſentence was altered, to be beheaded; which was accordingly performed, on the 10. of *July*, on *Tower-hill* with *Gerard*: an exemplary piece of juſtice.

Middleton routed in *Scotland.*

Theſe Plots in *England* being thus nipt in the bud, did nothing diſcourage the Scotch malignants in the Highlands, but that they brought their deſigns to more maturity; for having got ſome addition of ſtrength by the landing of *Middleton* out of *Holland* as Generaliſſimo, they ſoon got the repute of terming themſelves an Army; but as a means for the diſpelling of that Scotch miſt, *Monk* was ſent into the

the North as Generall, where having attended their motions, and ſate hard upon their skirts ſome certain time, on the 21 of *July*, 1654. he engaged them by *Loughgery*, and after ſome ſmall reſiſtance, totally routed them and all their hopes together.

Septemb. 3. 1654. According to Writs formerly iſſued out, the Parliament met at *Weſtminſter*, where after a Sermon preached by Mr. *Marſhall*, they repaired to the Parliament Houſe, and having choſen *William Lenthall* their Speaker, they then began to queſtion the lawfulneſſe of the power that called them thither, inſomuch that his Highneſſe conſidering the growing evils that were like to afflict the Nation in caſe of new changes, and revolutions, appointed a Teſt or Recognition of the Government, which was to be ſigned by them before ever they entred the houſe again, which being accordingly ſigned by the generalty of them, they took their places again, and having ſate full five moneths, and in that time done nothing of that main work which they were called together for, which was by their unity

Parliament met *Sep.* 3.

to

to cement the hearts of the people of this Nation together, but on the contrary, by their ſeverall diviſions and animoſities (much like to *Sampſon*'s Foxes faſtened together at the tails) they feed the Common people with hopes that they ſhould once more have a day of it, which till their ſitting they deſpaired of; all which his Highneſſe conſidering of, on the 22 of *Jan.* actually diſſolved them: and ful time it was, for before their diſſolution, to wit on the 10 of *January*, 1655. a new conſpiracy was detected againſt his Highneſſe, and the preſent Government, the venom and contagion of which had ſpread it ſelf into moſt parts of this Nation, Sir *Henry Littleton*, Sir *John Packington*, with ſeverall others were apprehended about it; on the *Lilburnian* account was apprehended their grand ſtickler Major *Wildman*, as he was dictating to another a Pamphlet bearing this title, A Declaration ſetting forth the grounds and reaſons of our taking Arms againſt *Oliver Cromwell*: Nay ſo generall was this deſign, that although very much of it was diſcovered, yet their confidence was ſo

Diſſolved *Jan.* 22.

A third Plot diſcovered.

ſo great, that they feared not but to carry it on without their friends already in priſon about it, and to that end upon the 13. of *March* divers perſons came poſt from *Salisbury*, giving an account of the riſing of a party of Cavaliers in thoſe parts, who came into *Salisbury* on the Lords day at midnight, about 200 in a body, the aſſizes being there held by the Lord chief Juſtice Rolls, and Judge *Nicolas*, where having clapt guards to all the Innes of the Town, their inſolence tranſported them ſo farre, as to take away the Judges commiſſions, and having ſeiſed on all their horſes left them, and marcht away towards *Poole*, being headed by one *Wagſtaffe*, *Penruddock*, and *Jones*, Captains in the late Kings Army: and further to ſhew the condition of this frantick generation, at the ſame time another party of them endeavoured the ſurprizall of the Town and Caſtle of *Shrewsbury*, but being timely diſcovered, were prevented.

Shrewsbury ſurprized.

News was likewiſe brought of a freſh party riſen in *Mount Gomeryſhire*, where they were encreaſed to the number of 800, acting both publickly and confidently.

A party riſen in *Mountgomery-ſhire*.

A

And in *Nottingham-ſhire.* A meſſenger came alſo out of *Nottingham-ſhire*, which brought information of a party of 500 Horſe that were gotten together in the Forreſt of *Sherwood*, in that County, having a Carriage laden with Arms, with them; and being conſulting in a by Inne, how to manage their buſineſſe, a ſodain fear taking them, they cryed out they were betrayed, and ſo diſperſed themſelves.

And in *Northumberland.* Letters came likewiſe from Coll. *Lilburn* out of the North certifying that in *Northumberland* there was another party up, but they being betraid by their own fears, and jealouſies diſperſt again of themſelves.

And in *York-ſhire.* And for a finall concluſion of all theſe riſings, there was likewiſe an endeavour in *York-ſhire* to form a party, many being met for that purpoſe, upon *Heſham* Moor, with an intent to ſeiſe *York* for *Charles Stuart*, they had two Carts full of Armes and Ammunition with them, and divers of the Gentry, amongſt whom was Sir *Henry Slaigsby*, Sir *Richard Malleverer*; but they likewiſe diſperſt, perceiving no ſuch appearance as they ex-

expected. Sir *Henry Slaigsby* was taken; Sir *Richard Malleverer* escaped. The like successe of these unfortunate men you may expect in this following relation.

On the 16 of *March* 1655 came Letters from Captain *Unton Crook*, signifying the total defeat of the Cavaliers under the command of *Wagstaffe*, *Jones*, *Penruddock*, and *Groves*, for having persued them out of *Wilt-shire* into *Devonshire*, he having only his own Troop fell into their quarters, in a Town called *South Molton*, where after four hours dispute with them, he took some 60 prisoners, and neer 140 Horse and Arms; *Wagstaffe* escaped, *Jones Penruddock* and *Groves* he took, where having delivered them over to the high Sheriff of the County, they were committed to *Exon* Gaol, where having a short time reamained, a commission of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, was issued forth for the triall of the Western Cavaliers at *Salisbury*, where 30 were convicted, and 14 condemned, *Penrudock* and *Groves* were two of them for Treason, in levying warre: and on the 3 of *May*, execution was done upon three of them, by name,

Wagstaffe & Penrudock routed.

Are tryed condemned and executed.

name, *Lacas*, *Thorp*, and *Kenſey*; *Lacas* was beheaded, the other two were hanged. News came likewiſe from *Exeter*, giving information, that on the 9 of *May*, execution was done there upon 14 of the condemned perſons, on the 9 of *May*, *Penruddock* and *Groves* had ſo much favour ſhewed them as to be beheaded: the greateſt part of them were reprieved (whereof *Jones* was one) by order of his Highneſſe.

Jones repreived.

And further for the ſecuring of the peace of the Commonwealth it was ordered that divers perſons priſoners in the Tower, who were in the laſt yeers conſpiracy againſt his Highneſſe perſon, and moſt of thoſe in the Gaols of the Weſt, who were in the late rebellious Inſurrection, ſhould be ſent away to forreign Plantations.

Divers Riſers ſent to Plantations.

Now on the other hand, as a ſpeciall remark of true valour, on the 1 of *June*, Mr. *Copleſton* high Sheriffe of *Devonſhire*, was Knighted by his Highneſſe for the good ſervice he did in his Country, at the time of the late Inſurrection, his Highneſſe likewiſe gave him the Sword he Knighted him with, as a further addition of honour.

Mr. *Copleſton* knighted.

May

May the 2. 1655. The Marqueſſe of *Leyd*, extraordinary Ambaſſador from his Majeſty of *Spain*, arrived at *Dover*, and ſo coming to *Greenwitch*, was there attended by the Maſter of the Ceremonies, and divers Gentlemen of his Highneſſe, from thence by water to *Tower-wharf*, where he was met and conducted thence with a ſtately train of Coaches through the City to *Weſtminſter*, there to receive the uſuall entertainment, for three dayes, after which his Excellency removed to *Dorſet* houſe, in *Saliſbury* Court, and on the 8 of *May*, his Highneſſe gave publike audience to the Lord Ambaſſador in the banqueting houſe, and having had ſeverall other audiences, and nothing concluded, on the 12 of *June* following he tooke his leave of his Highneſs, where many complements paſſed between them at the interview.

An Ambaſſador from *Spain*

Hath Audience and takes his leave.

The peace (as you have heard before) being lately concluded with the Dutch, and to the intent that the bulwarks of this Commonwealth ſhould not conſume away to no advantage, it was therefore reſolved for the equipring out of a Fleet, which having been at

Pen's expedition.

last brought to perfection, on the 27. of *Decemb.* 1654. they ſet ſail from *Portſmouth*, under the command of Generall *Pen*, and *Venables*, upon an unknown expedition, but to cleare doubts, in part conceiving their deſign: on the 1 of *May*, 1655. came Letters from Generall *Pen*, dated at the *Barbadoes*, *March* 19. certifying the good condition of the whole Fleet, having arrived there on the 28 of *January* following, and there he ſeiſed on 18 Dutch Merchant men, who traded there contrary to an Act of the long Parliament: as alſo by later Letters from them it appeared that they ſet ſaile from *Barbadoes* the 30 of *March*, and ſailed for *Hiſpaniola*, where after their landing, having received ſome ſmall check (verifying that excellent ſaying, *Man propoſeth but God diſpoſeth*) they re-embarqued for the Iſland of *Jamaica*, where they arrived the 10 of *May* following, being in full poſſeſſion of it, after ſome ſmall reſiſtance by the *Spaniards*, and receiving it as an earneſt peny of thoſe great things that ſhall be done by the Engliſh Nation in Gods good time upon the perfidious Nation of the *Spaniards*.

Is at *Barbadoes.*

At *Jamaica.*

Now

Now ſomewhat to raiſe the ſpirits of the Engliſh again, whom any ill fortune dejects, take an account of the wonderfull ſucceſs it pleaſed God to beſtow upon Generall *Blake*, againſt the *Turkiſh* Pirates of *Tunis*, where he having on the 18 of *April*, 1655. demanded of the Dye of that place ſatisfaction for ſome Ships which they had taken, as alſo the Captives of our Nation; but being denyed either of them, and withall they giving ſome provoking terms, as in theſe and ſuch like words. Theſe are our Caſtles of the *Galleets*, and the Ships and Caſtles of *Porto Ferino*, do what you can, do not think to fear us with the ſhew of your Fleet. The Generall ſeeing himſelf ſo ſlighted, called a Councell of War, where after the ſeeking of counſell of the Lord to direct them in that buſineſs, they reſolved to burn thoſe Ships that lay in *Porto Ferino*, if it were poſſible, being nine in number, which they thus effected: the Admiral, Vice-Admiral, and Rear-Admiral lay within Muſket ſhot of their Caſtle, which had 20 Guns in it, playing continually both upon it and their Forts, the

Generall *Blakes* ſucceſſe againſt the *Turks*.

wind likewiſe favouring, it pleaſed God to put ſuch courage into the Engliſh, that in four hours time all their nine Ships were burnt down to the water by the Engliſh Boats; in which notable ſervice, there were loſt in the whole Fleet but 25 men, and 48 wounded, which mercy was the more ſignall, conſidering that there was 120 Guns planted on the ſhore, and in the Caſtle againſt them.

Their 9 Ships fired.

A fourth plot ſuſpected.

June 12, Upon ſuſpicion of a new Plot there was committed to the Tower the Lord *Willowby* of *Parham*, Mr. *Seymore*, the Lord *Newport*, Mr. *Newport*, with others, of which more in it's due place.

Major *Sedgewick* ſet ſail.

July 4. Advice was brought that Major *Sedgewick* with a gallant ſquadron of Ships, 12 in number, and Colonel *Humphreys* with his Regiment of Souldiers, deſigned for the aſſiſtance of our Generals in the *Weſt-Indies* expedition, did ſet ſail out of *Dover* Road the 2 of *July*: the Lord proſper them.

Gen. *Pen* arrived from *Weſt-Indies*.

Auguſt 31. Generall *Pen* arrived at the *Spithead*, neer *Portſmouth*, from *Jamaica*, with part of the Fleet, having left a conſiderable Squadron behind him

him in thoſe ſeas. He came from thence the 25 of *June*, and being come as far as the *Havana* in the Iſland of *Cuba*, the Ship *Baiagon* fell on fire, by negligence, and ſo periſhed in the ſea, blowing up many of her men that were in her. The Army left at *Jamaica* was commanded by Collonel *Forteſcue*, the ſquadron of Shps, by a truly valiant man, Vice-Admirall *Goadſon*.

Likewiſe on the 9 of *September* following arrived Generall *Venables* in the *Maſton Mere* Frigot, very weak, having been at deaths dore, ſo that in all probability nothing but change of air would have ſaved his life. Gen. *Venables* likewiſe arrived.

Now here by the way, take a relation of a Preſident ſeldome heard of, the reſignation of the Queen of *Sweden*, who from a powerfull Princeſſe put her ſelf into the condition of a Lady Arrant; now whilſt ſhe was projecting the buſineſſe, theſe propoſitions ſhe made to the Prince her Succeſſor. The Queen of *Swedens* reſignation.

1. She will retain the beſt part of the Kingdome, and the cuſtome to her ſelf.

2. She will be no ſubject, but free of her ſelf without controul.

3. She will travell whither she pleaseth.

The Prince replyed,

1. That he would not be a King without a Kingdome.

2. He will have no Rivall more then she a Superior.

3. He will not hazard himself about her designs abroad.

But how these differences in these proposals were composed I know not. But in a short time she wholly resigned all, leaving her self only the bare title of the Queen of *Sweden*, having ever since rambled up and down according as her wild fancy led her: and for the totall finishing of the comick Scene, she hath at length resigned up her Religion, and is received into the bosome of the Church of *Rome*; which City having at last arrived to, I there leave her: and return to the happy successe of the Lord *Whitlock*, who having gone Ambassador into *Sweden*, and there resided about eight moneths, having finished his affairs, in concluding a firm peace with that Crown, returned to *London* in *February*, 1654.

Sept. 5. It was confirmed from *Bayonne*,

onne, and *Sant Sabaſtian*, that the King of *Spain* had made a ſeiſure of the perſons and goods of the Engliſh.

Octob. 24. The Articles of peace betwixt *France* and *England* were ſigned by the Commiſſioners impowered by ſpeciall Commiſſion for that purpoſe from his Highneſſe the Lord Protector on the one part, and on the other part, by his Excellency the Lord Ambaſſador of *France*: and on the 28 of *Novemb.* Publication was made of the treaty of Peace, firſt in the Court of *White-Hall*, by the ſound of Trumpet, and the Heralds attending in their formality: Afterwards in the Palace-yard at *Weſtminſter*, and in all the uſuall places throughout the City of *London*. The like was by appointment to be done the ſame day at *Paris*, all ceremonies of publick rejoicing were expreſſed by the Family of the Lord Ambaſſador of *France*, as alſo by all the generality of the people of the City of *London*.

A Peace with *France* concluded.

And now Reader have I brought my Story from the end of one Monarchy to the third year of the Government of

of his Highneſſe: under which (if it pleaſe the wiſe Diſpoſer of all things, as well as perſons, to grant us Peace, both at home and abroad) both thou and I may live to ſee happy dayes. And if it ſhall pleaſe God to ſpin out the thred of my life to ſome conſiderable length, I ſhall afford the world ſome other things of the like nature: but if not, I am content to *acquieſce* in the good will of him that dwelt in the Buſh, and ſo Farewell.

THE END.

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